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## COMMUNISTS FORCE PAINLEVE TO END SESSION

Violent Display by Reds  
Causes President to Sus-  
pend the Sitting

## PROJECT IN ACCORD WITH PEACE TREATY

Arbitration Idea Established  
At Conference, He Says,  
Will Benefit France

PARIS, Aug. 21—A violent display by the Communists forced Paul Painlevé, president of the Chamber, to suspend the sitting after the Premier had finished his statement.

M. Marty's language had been so unrestrained that M. Painlevé had at various times warned him, but when, finally he produced the Communists' amnesty poster and waved it from the rostrum, M. Painlevé put on his hat, signifying the session was at an end.

The Communist Deputy then started to scale the speaker's desk and to occupy the Speaker's vacant chair but the ushers prevented this move in time and hastily evacuated the Chamber and its galleries while the extreme radicals kept on crying "amnesty."

The Premier put the Dawes reparation plan and the London agreement for making it effective before the Chamber this afternoon and told the members: "I, for my part have chosen, but nothing final has been done, and Parliament, in its turn, can do nothing."

Evacuation of the Ruhr, the Premier said, had dominated everything at the international conference in London and he had had "to choose between the re-establishment of an inter-allied Entente and the continuance of an action."

M. Herriot emphasized that arbitration was "the great principle" established at the London conference and asserted that France would gain by it, for "it would need a great deal of optimism to believe that France, in the future could again get the majority of votes which enabled her to enter the Ruhr."

The Premier was enthusiastically acclaimed by his supporters and booted by the Communists and deputies of the extreme Right for five minutes when he faced the Chamber shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon and began reading his hour-long declaration.

He received an ovation from his friends, but the British delegation was quite unmoved, the Communists crying "Amnesty" and hoisting banners. The Communist deputy, Henri Marty, led the catcalls and boos, but the Opposition subsided when M. Herriot took the rostrum and began to speak. Before he had launched into his statement, however, the boos began again, and M. Marty held aloft a banner bearing the slogan "Another crime."

Great enthusiasm was displayed when M. Herriot declared that the application of the Dawes plan would dissipate the war spirit and when he told of France's horror at the thought of war.

The Premier also was applauded when he said he could not refuse the Dawes plan which was based on co-operation, and when he emphasized the importance of arbitration. He was interrupted by the Communists, who cried: "Down with war!" and "Down with arbitration!" The interruptions were frequent, but the British supporters cheered when he told of the method which had been adopted for determining when Germany was in default. This method, he said, was entirely in accord with the Treaty of Versailles.

Plans for Geneva  
Journey Unchanged  
By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 21—In both the Chamber and Senate every seat was taken long before the opening of the assemblies. The declaration of Edouard Herriot is already known in its main lines through statements made to the press and interest is rather in the course of the debate. Nevertheless the approbation of Parliament is considered certain. Indeed it is doubted whether Raymond Poincaré will, after all, permit himself to be placed on record as interfering with the conduct or diplomacy of M. Herriot. His intervention, if it occurs, may be confined to a mere correction of misstatements concerning his own policy.

In the Chamber, too, there is the same feeling that it would be better not to make the task of M. Herriot more difficult and to regard him as still engaged in continuing the negotiations. That is the most frequent assertion—that the London agreement only represents a stage in the long political conflict, and that M. Herriot must be judged after the commercial treaty which he is concluding after the League of Nations arrangements at Geneva are completed, and after the conference on interallied debts has been held. The whole tendency is to postpone coming to grips in Parliament.

**M. Herriot's strength.**  
Even though M. Herriot may fall before the end of the year, it is felt desirable to let him finish a job which nobody has any ambition to perform. In this dislike for what he is doing lies paradoxically enough M. Herriot's strength.

A similar maneuver is that of Louis Klotz who, on behalf of the Opposition, will endeavor to leave the whole responsibility of the decisions to the Government and will argue that Parliament cannot constitutionally be asked to ratify by vote an accord of the character now sub-

## Premier Deprives Albanians of Arms

By Special Cable

Belgrade, Aug. 21—REPORTS which are believed to be trustworthy have been received here telling of increasing interest in Albania. The Prime Minister, Fan Noli, is persecuting his opponents and their families, especially Ahmed Beg Zogu, the chief of the Opposition. Even the followers of Fan Noli are beginning to forsake him. One reason is that he has not fulfilled his promise to allow the people to keep arms. To take arms from Albanians means a great offense and injustice, according to their customs.

The Belgrade Government is watching events, but remains neutral.

## M. MILLERAND AGAIN TO ENTER POLITICAL ARENA

### Ex-President Poses Candidature at Leader of Opposition in the Chamber

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 21—Alexander Millerand, for the first time since his resignation of the Presidency, has given an interview for publication. He is ready to return to political life and such a return would have a great effect. He evidently poses his candidature as leader of the Opposition and it is known that he would prefer a seat in the Chamber to a seat in the Senate.

With regard to recognition of the Soviets, he declared that two great nations, France and the United States, had hitherto refused to resume diplomatic relations with Russia. The conduct inspired by good sense and interest, and what had happened at London, confirmed the wisdom of such a course. The rapprochement desired by Edouard Herriot was useless and dangerous. The Ruhr occupation was necessary. It signified the French resolve to substitute a policy of pledges for that of promises.

### Germany's Obligations

The London Conference was possible because France held the Ruhr. The most important result of the conference was the proclamation of an interallied entente. The Dawes plan might have great qualities, but these could not be put into practice. It was a project like the schedule of payments of 1921, which Germany accepted but did not execute. To abandon the Ruhr for another scrap of paper without waiting to see whether Germany was fulfilling its engagements was to return to the policy of promises.

M. Millerand added that he was not partisan to a hard and pitiless policy toward Germany. Often he had declared that peace could only return with the establishment of normal relations. France had not done this for Germany. But it was necessary that Germany recognize its obligations.

The problem of security was most important of all. He regretted that it was not discussed in London. Raymond MacDonnell had given France an excellent lesson in showing M. Herriot the great British naval forces.

The naval review at Spithead was a manifestation of interest and external policy. M. MacDonnell reassured the opinion of his country in showing that he puts security of England higher than anything. So France must take care not to compromise the force of its army, which at the present hour is the sole guarantee of security. The League of Nations is doing brilliant work, but was not yet capable of giving any persons serious protection.

### Position in Alsace-Lorraine

M. Millerand spoke of the need of sound finance, and strict economies, also the need of proceeding in Alsace-Lorraine in full accord with the population.

After offering his own resignation, without the smallest trace of bitterness, he said that a number of legends had been constructed about him. He had never over-ridden ministers. He had simply put into practice the influence which the constitution allowed to the President.

The counsels which he gave were not always followed but the condition of any collaboration was that in spite of differences of opinion an agreement nevertheless was reached.

A revision of the constitution, the rights of the President was more than ever necessary. The act of June 10 was an act of parliamentary dictatorship. "I am ready," concluded M. Millerand, "to enter the fray again."

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS OBSERVER IS SENT BY NORTH CAROLINA

By Special Cable

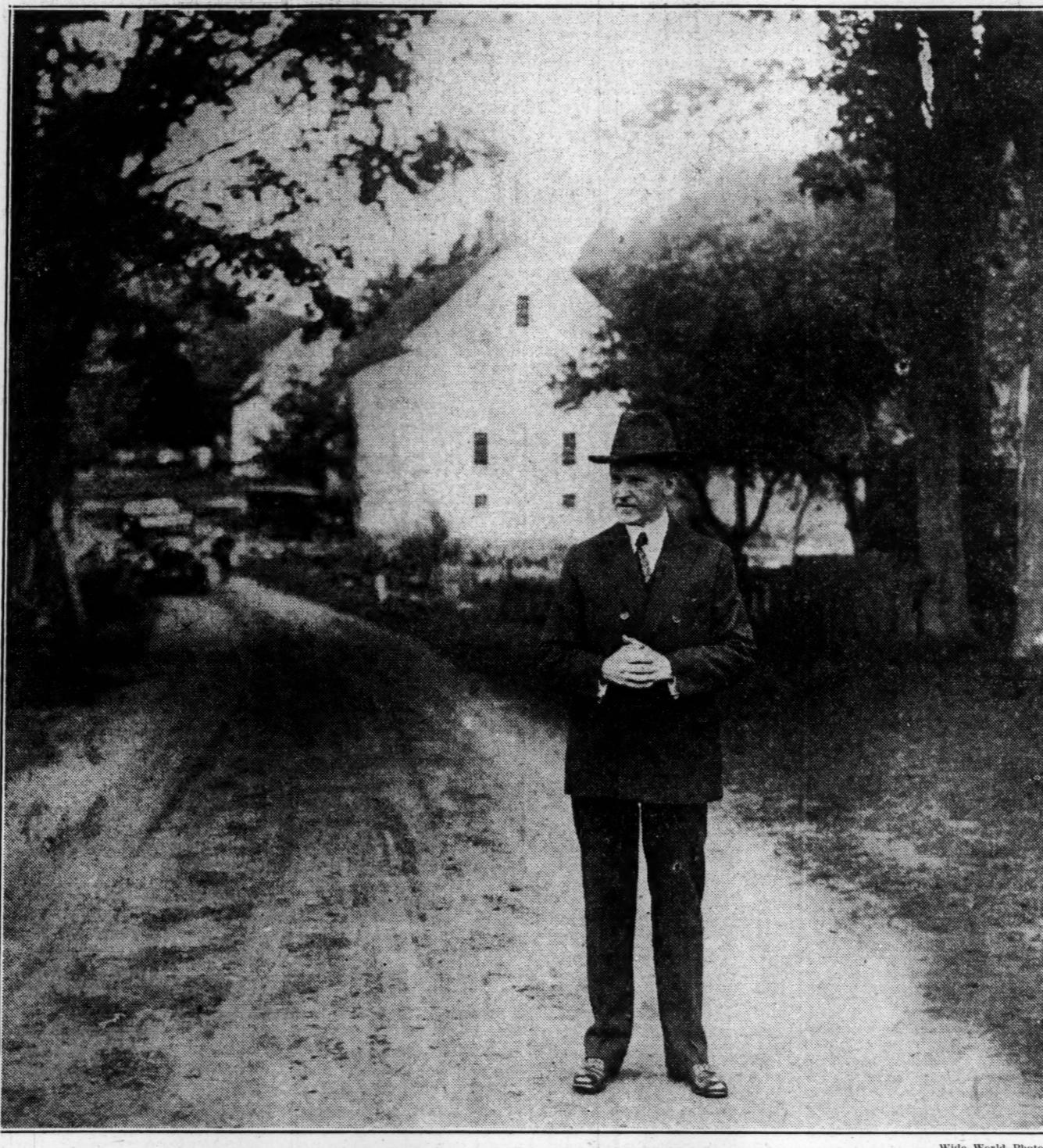
GENEVA, Aug. 21—The State of North Carolina has made an interesting departure, which might serve as a useful lead to other American states, in sending to the League Assembly a duly accredited special commissioner to act as unofficial observer and to report.

Philip F. Henry, who has been chosen for this mission, has arrived in Geneva, and has presented at the League Secretariat credentials bearing the great seal of North Carolina, and signed by C. C. Morrison, Governor of that State, and by W. N. Everett, Secretary of State.

The document, which is couched in quaint official language, confers on Mr. Henry "all the rights, privileges, and powers useful and necessary to a just and proper discharge of the duties of his appointment."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Ready for a Country Hike in Communion With His Native Mountains



President Coolidge Starting Out on Road Near His Father's Home in Plymouth, Vt.

## Dry Regime Increases Homes in Des Moines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 21

PROHIBITION has encouraged home owning in Des Moines, according to the Chamber of Commerce, which watches the city's development. It announces that 20 years ago Des Moines had 86 saloons, 1630 renting houses and 1466 home owners. Today with saloons outlawed the city has 1574 renting houses and 4872 owned homes.

It is shown that there has been a steady increase in home ownership since the saloons were banished. Within five years five new additions have been laid out and these have been settled by wage earners buying homes under the contract plan. Building and loan associations and town mortgage companies say that their small house sales have tripled within five years.

## DAWES SCORNS POSING TO WIN MOVIE BACKING

### G. O. P. Nominee Obliges "Still" Camera Men, but Shuns Acting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Republican nominee for Vice-President, got in much good voting experience on his way through here this morning to Augusta, Me. He vetoed everything. It was in the interest, he explained, of a common sense campaign.

Preceded, escorted, and followed by a battery of photographers, newspaper men, aid by John Wilson, chairman of the Eastern Speakers' Bureau, and F. C. Hicks, eastern campaign manager, the general changed from one train to another in the Grand Central Station. They tried to walk him into the glare of a battery of sunlight, arranged by the press, which had been part of a film story, but when he saw the lights and the crowd and the actors, he did a sharp face about and led his army by several paces over to the next train.

"The question of your attitude toward labor organizations has been raised, General," an interviewer began. "Read my Augusta speech. I'm going to make my statements from the stump and not from a railway platform."

"I pray you lost the movie vote," someone remarked.

"I don't want the movie vote," he said, and laughed. "I want only the vote of the people who believe in common sense." He admitted this was a pretty wide range.

"I'm going to be natural," he went on, "but there has been too much nonsense in campaigns. I'm against it. I'm not going to pose. When a man poses he looks unnatural. I'm going to be natural."

## BRITAIN TO SEND 3000 TO CULTIVATE CANADIAN FARMS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 21—Canada has just concluded with the British Government an arrangement for the importation of 3000 British agriculturists and for their immediate settlement upon farmlands, the Colonial Office announced yesterday. The agreement was signed for Canada by J. A. Robb, Minister of Immigration, and by Lord Arnold, Colonial Secretary for the British Government.

The Dominion government is to provide farms of a required number and of sufficient area, fit for immediate cultivation in accessible districts. Each family is entitled to receive a loan of about \$1000 for houses, live stock and equipment which may be repaid in installments over 25 years. Before such farms can actually be worked, however, those owners without farming experience must serve an apprenticeship, both men and women working for wages on neighboring farms.

One interesting provision is that immigrants from the same district in Britain are to be settled in the same neighborhood in Canada. The means of transport of the foodstuffs have been mobilized just as they were during the railway strike of last year, and thus far no inconvenience has been experienced.

Directly the porters ceased work last week the salesmen put into operation plans previously arranged by which they could distribute goods from various points in the country without the hindrance of Covert Garden. Airplanes were chartered and salesmen and books despatched to arrange for the maintenance of supplies.

It is within the bounds of possibility that the present situation may demonstrate the absurdity of England's chief produce market being located in the very congested London district. Growers may see the wisdom of ignoring railways and road transport to establish direct relations with retailers.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRIP OF DIRIGIBLE MAY BE IN SEPTEMBER

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., Aug. 21 (AP)—The ZR-3, giant dirigible, which is being built here for the United States, probably will start her long flight to Lakehurst, N. J., about the middle of September, it was announced today at the first public inspection of the dirigible, the motors of which are now being installed.

Inflation with hydrogen gas of the 14 cars of the ZR-3 is progressing favorably.

The first trial flight will be of several hours, and will take place sometime between Aug. 27 and Sept. 5, near Friederichshafen. There will be several other trial flights of from 12 to 30 hours each prior to the departure on the transatlantic journey.

## WORLD FLIERS ARE EN ROUTE TO GREENLAND

Airplanes Hop Off Early  
From Reikjavik Bound  
for Fredericksdal

### ITALIAN AVIATOR PASSES AMERICANS

Flying Conditions Are Excellent—Machines Cover 70  
Miles, Reports Destroyer

REIKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 21 (AP)—The American round-the-world fliers and Lieutenant Locatelli, Italian aviator, hopped off from here at 8:15 o'clock this morning.

The fliers passed the United States cruiser Richmond, on patrol about 70 miles off the coast from Iceland, at 9:35 o'clock.

Lieutenant Locatelli was leading American companies, Lieut. Lowell H. Smith and Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, by five miles.

The fliers are heading for Fredericksdal, near Cape Farewell, at the southern tip of Greenland, a hop of about 825 miles, according to the plans which were adopted after bad ice and weather conditions in the North Atlantic had forced them to abandon their original intention to make the shorter flight to Amgalsik or another harbor 20 miles north of there which later was found to be icebound.

The weather was beautiful and flying conditions were excellent when the aviators set out. Lieutenant Smith's airplane lifted from the water a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and Lieutenant Nelson's airplane was off two minutes later.

Lieutenant Locatelli, who caught up with the Americans to accompany them across the Atlantic after a long flight, was the first to land 15 minutes after Lieutenant Nelson. All of the take-offs were made easily, none of the fliers having the slightest difficulty in jockeying from the water.

Lieutenant Smith, the flight commander, had been up all night recording weather reports and working out plans for coping with weather and mechanical conditions which he and Lieutenant Nelson might encounter during the hazardous jump to the shores of Greenland.

Lieutenant Harding Jr., mechanic on Lieutenant Nelson's airplane, also had been up all night as he left his plane, declaring it was his duty to make ready to board the plane and to take care of the machine during the last hours here. Because of the early departure, there were very few persons present when the machines set out.

The American fliers arrived at Reikjavik from Hoeffn Hornafjord on Aug. 6, intending to continue their flight to the east coast of Greenland, within a few days but reports on weather and ice conditions, which were unusually bad, forced them to wait.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Lieut. Clayton L. Bissell, acting advance officer for the army world fliers, officially reported the departure of the world flight squadron from Reikjavik, Iceland, for Greenland in the following message to Major-General Patrick, chief of the Air Service.

"Smith and Locatelli left Reikjavik at 8:15 Greenwich mean time (3:15 a. m. our time) Aug. 21."

This fixed the time of departure at 3:15 a. m. Eastern Standard time, the parenthetical explanation "3:15 our time" having been inserted in the message after its receipt in Washington.

### Paris-to-Tokyo Flier Returns to France

MARSEILLES, France, Aug. 21—Capt. Georges Peltier Doisy, the French aviator who early in June successfully completed a Paris-to-Tokyo flight, arrived here today on the steamship Porthos, accompanied by his crew.

Capt. Peltier Doisy and his mechanics were taken aboard the municipal yacht Miette, on which the Mayor and other notables had gone out as a welcoming party.

### PORTERS' STRIKE MAY END COVERT GARDEN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 21—The problem of obtaining the fruit and vegetable supplies which are to be sent to the Covert Garden porters. Other means of transporting the foodstuffs have been mobilized just as they were during the railway strike of last year, and thus far no inconvenience has been experienced.

Directly the porters ceased work last week the salesmen put into operation plans previously arranged by which they could distribute goods from various points in the country without the hindrance of Covert Garden. Airplanes were chartered and salesmen and books despatched to arrange for the maintenance of supplies.

It is within the bounds of possibility that the present situation may demonstrate the absurdity of England's chief produce market being located in the very congested London district. Growers may see the wisdom of ignoring railways and road transport to establish direct relations with retailers.

## COOLIDGE WINS COUZENS' FAVOR

Michigan Senator Not to Support La Follette—For Enforcement

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21 (Special)—James C. Couzens, Senator from Michigan, seeking Republican renomination next month, has created another stir in political circles by coming out definitely in support of President Coolidge for another term at the White House, setting at rest reports that he was a potential La Follette backer.

"I am going to vote for the Republican candidate for President," the Senator told the Women's Republican Club this week, adding: "I could not be under this party's banner without voting for its candidate."

Mr. Couzens had failed to subscribe wholeheartedly to the Coolidge policies in the formal announcement of his candidacy for re-election. Moreover, he has been indorsed by La Follette supporters in Michigan, nor does he hesitate to make known his accord with many La Follette ideas. Explaining his position, he says:

"I firmly believe in party government, but I believe that while having a place in party government, I should not be controlled by party bosses. It is absolutely untrue that I said I had indorsed La Follette or his policy. While I am a man of many minds, I believe that we are not ready at this time for government ownership of railroads. La Follette is honest and sincere. He is an indefatigable worker, but whether he is right or wrong is not the issue at this time."

The pro-Coolidge announcement came after Senator Couzens had stirred dry circles by issuing a statement in which he declared he was solidly behind the Eighteenth Amendment so long as it was the law of the country. The senator previously had declared for 5 per cent beer and officers of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League have attacked his statement, declaring it "a trick to get the dry vote" after he had tied up the wet vote.

## HARVARD BRIDGE WORK CONTINUES

Reconstruction work is going forward upon the Harvard Bridge, James A. Bailey, Metropolitan District Commissioner, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, but no repairs are being made by the commission upon the portion of the bridge now in use. Mayor Curley has been told that such repairs will not be made by the commission, but the commission has declared for 5 per cent beer and officers of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League have attacked his statement, declaring it "a trick to get the dry vote" after he had tied up the wet vote.

John R. Rabin, chief engineer for the district commission, said that the portion of the bridge now being reconstructed should be opened to traffic by Oct. 1, unless necessary piling to the solid pier to replace the draw span has been driven on the upstream side, and the pier driver is about to begin operations upon the downstream side. Repair and replacement of the steel work on the downstream side, the one now under construction, has been virtually completed, and the process of laying steel stringers to replace the wooden stringers has been carried forward about one-third of the length of the bridge from the Cambridge side.

## SUNCOOK RAILROAD TO BE INDEPENDENT

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 21 (Special)—Suncook Valley Railway, the railroad which is to be the Boston & Maine Railroad's terminal on Sept. 15, bringing to a close 54 years of operation under leases, will operate independently beginning on that date, and Charles J. McDonald has been elected its managing director. He is a trial dispatcher and station agent of the Boston & Maine more than 30 years and for 13 years was in charge of the station at Suncook.

The Suncook Valley will be the smallest independent railroad in New England, if not in the country, and the experiment of independent operation is being watched by officials of other leased lines in New Hampshire which the Boston & Maine is trying to get rid of.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Theater—Keith's—Vaudeville, 8. Majestic—Poppy, 8:15. Photoplay—Fenway—"Merton of the Movies" Tremont Temple—"Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln," 2:30, \$2.50.

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

United States meets a double mixed doubles tennis championship. Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. Children's Museum of Boston: "Less Than a Year Ago," Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

## Radio Program Features

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (278 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club

11:30 a. m.—"Financial Reports" by the Boston Financial News

1:30 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra

1:30 p. m.—"Reproducing on the Reproducing Piano."

4:15 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra

4:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance," by the Boston Financial News

5 p. m.—"Children's Half-Hour—Stories and Music"—Mrs. William H. Stewart

6:30 p. m.—WNAC Dinner Dance—Shepard Colonial Orchestra, Perley Reed, director.

8:10 p. m.—Sister Williams presents his latest offering, an entertainment with story, songs and tunes in two acts entitled "See You Later."

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Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

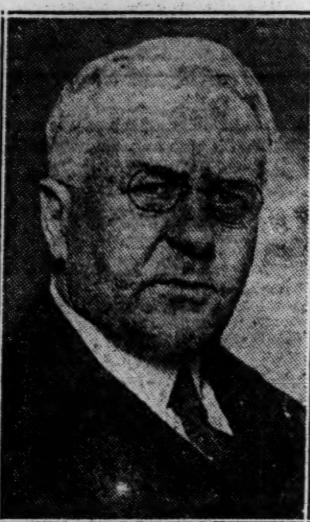
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## Loyal to Coolidge



Wide World Photos  
JAMES C. COUZENS  
Republican Senator from Michigan

## LEAGUE UPHELD AT CHAUTAUQUA

Dr. Lynch of Church Union Holds Nations Grouping Hope of World

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 20 (Special)—"We are laying up for ourselves great difficulties by the way we have interfered in Latin-American affairs," said Samuel Inman, secretary of the Committee on Corporations in Latin-America, before the Institute of International Relations today. Dr. Inman indicted American "dollar diplomacy" and brought prolonged argument from the audience.

"We are piling up hatreds, suspicions, records for exploitation and destruction of sovereignty there which have never failed to react in such a way as to bring about a revolution," said the American.

"We object to our diplomats doing the bidding of oil magnates and of forcing upon a people constitutions, treaties and agreements which only military force can make them accept," declared Dr. Inman. "The final test of the United States is whether it treats its western neighbors."

"The most hopeful sign in the world today is that the signs, however haltingly, are actually groping their way toward community attitude," said Dr. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the Church Peace Union, before the Conference on International Justice and Good Will.

"The one thing that is going to insure the peace of the world is to make the journey of the 'holy pursuit' statute by which a vessel pursued out of waters within the maritime jurisdiction of the Government may be seized outside this jurisdiction, assuming that the boat has been acting illegally."

Mr. Inman, in his contention, has now possessed a community organization in Europe. Men do not care much about the constitution of the League of Nations. They think it is a good idea, but they do not believe they have read the Constitution, but because at last the nations have dropped some of their nationalistic individualism and for the first time in history are thinking together for the common welfare of the world.

When Greece and Italy had the trouble over Corfu in 1923 the same outburst that came in 1914 would surely have come again if the League of Nations had not existed.

Mr. Inman's proposal, he said, will be now adopted, because the motor boat cannot speed more than 12 or 13 miles an hour, thus putting the schooner out of federal jurisdiction, since, by treaty with Great Britain, a vessel to be legally seized, must be within an hour's sailing distance of the land.

## LIBELS AGAINST BRITISH SHIP FILED

Amended libel calling for the confiscation of the British rum schooner, Frances and Louise, forfeiture of its cargo, and imposition of a penalty on its owners were filed in the United States district court here yesterday by Laurence W. Curtis, Federal district attorney.

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## MEDIATION SOUGHT FOR SHOE DISPUTE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 21 (Special)—EDGAR L. COOPER, who got the citizens' committee together to an end of the strike, has been appointed to be mediator in the dispute between the sole leather manufacturers and their employees. The manufacturers proposed a new agreement, which calls for a reduction in wages of about 15 per cent and a 5½% week.

The sole leather workers have flatly refused to accept the new proposition.

The citizens' committee was instrumental in bringing about the adoption of the working agreement now in effect in the general shot industry and it is believed the committee can bring the contending parties together in a mediation which will be of great value.

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## Photographs of Planet Mars Are Studied by Astronomers

Further Views to Be Made at Lick Observatory While Earth Travels in Parallel Line

SAN JOSE, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP)—First photographs of Mars at its closest point to the earth in 100 years were taken at Lick Observatory at Mt. Hamilton, 26 miles east of here Tuesday night, according to announcement issued by Dr. Robert G. Aitken, associated director of the observatory.

What additional information the photographs will give of the planet and its plant and animal life will not be determined for some time, for, according to Dr. Aitken, the plates will require considerable study, comparison with other photographs yet to be made, and comparison with photographs taken when the perihelion opposition of Mars occurred previously.

Aug. 23, when the planet will be at its nearest point to the earth, is not necessarily the most favorable time for observations, according to Dr. Aitken, who pointed out that Mars and the earth are traveling along nearly parallel paths and that the distance between them will not vary much for a number of weeks during which operations will be continued at the observatory whenever weather is favorable.

Yerkes Observatory Chief Expects Few New Findings

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., Aug. 21 (AP)—Although the planet Mars will be only 34,600,000 miles from the earth during its present perigee, not a single new star or planet has been discovered, according to Prof. Edwin R. Frost, director of Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago here, and who is watching the planet through the largest telescope in the world.

Last night the planet appeared as a red hot disk the size of a dime before the mouth of the giant telescope. A cap of white, said to be snow, ice or frost, was visible at the crest of the orb. Dark patches, supposed to be vegetation were less readily distinguished.

Government Radio Experts Differ on "Standing By"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Indications are that Government radio experts in charge of the various executive departments will find themselves in divided schools on the question of having their operators stand-by and listen in for messages from Mars when that planet approaches nearest the earth.

Prof. Dr. T. A. T. T. formerly head astronomer of America's largest of the various executive departments will find themselves in divided schools on the question of having their operators stand-by and listen in for messages from Mars when that planet approaches nearest the earth.

Realizing that Mars is of special interest to the lay mind, the astronomer will stand by and listen in for the giant telescopes—the largest has a 100-inch lens—to anyone who will climb the 5000-foot mountain in the hope of seeing a Martian or two.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Williams, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vansycle, San Diego, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie J. Adams, Norwalk, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Benton, Seattle, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Barnes, Stratford, Conn.; Mr. Howard Barnes, Stratford, Conn.; Minerva Smart Miller, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Minnie Faxon Dennis, Ovid, Mich.; Mrs. Georgia Butzbach, Rockville Center, Rockville, N. Y.; Ursula Rohling, Rockville Center, N. Y.; Gertrude Glaser, Rockville Center, N. Y.; Mr. William A. Butzbach, Rockville Center, N. Y.; Mrs. H. L. Critter, Southport, Fla.; Mrs. L. Johnson, Clearwater, Fla.; Mr. W. M. Johnson, Clearwater, Fla.; Mrs. S. R. Johnson, Clearwater, Fla.; Blanche H. Hawley, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Walters, West La Fayette, Ind.; Mrs. Eliza Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Edmund U. Trout, Schenectady, N. Y.

Jane W. Trout, Schenectady, N. Y.; Mrs. Cornell Westlund, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. Ina M. Schmidt, Oakland, Calif.; Miss Elizabeth Schmidt, Montgomery, N. Y.

Miss R. L. Higby, New York City; Mrs. Lawrence McKenzie, Montezuma, Ga.

Lawrence McKenzie, Montezuma, Ga.; Dr. Walter W. Campbell, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. J. A. Fisher.

Miss Harriett West Rice, Denver, Colo.

Mrs. A. R. Fowler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Margaret Avery, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Alice C. Baxley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Alethea Warren Shaw, Boston, Mass.

Miss L. Shaw, Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Eliza Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Edmund U. Trout, Schenectady, N. Y.

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Miss Alice C. Baxley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Alethea Warren Shaw, Boston, Mass.

Miss Lillian Hughes, Boston, Mass.

Miss Lillian Turner, Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Anna J. Lipman, Hibbing, Minn.

Mrs. J. F. Price, Weymouth, Mass.

Miss Phyllis, Weymouth, Mass.

Miss Bessie Buckley, Owosso, Mich.

Miss Barbara Links, New Orleans, La.

Miss Gertrude Lynn, Ames, Ia.

Miss Mary E. Nichols, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Kumm, Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Marie H. Wolfram, Chagrin Falls, O.

Frances K. Geffine, Chagrin Falls, O.

Mrs. L. W. Geffine, Londonderry, N. H.

Mrs. T. C. C. Oakley, New York City.

Mrs. Kirtlyn W. Carter, Knoxville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bradbury, Champaign, Ill.

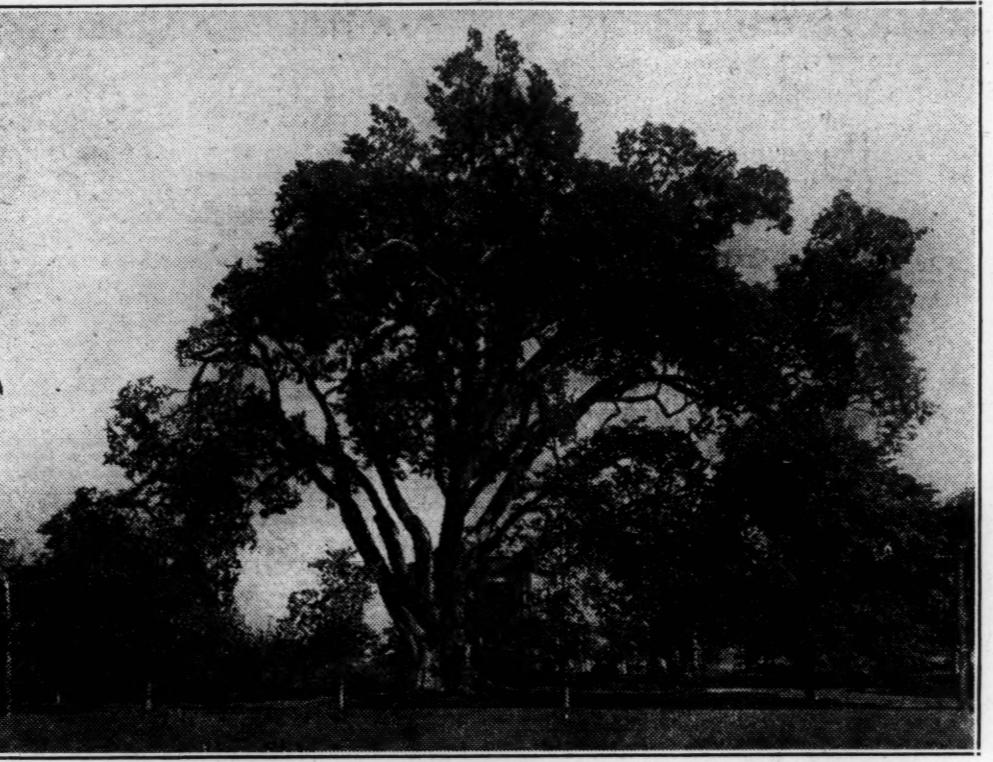
Mrs. Clara A. Gould, Melrose, Mass.

**Bean Salad**

After the string beans are cooked and cooled, mix with a small quantity of potatoes, cut fine; a little chopped onion, sweet pickle, olive oil, vinegar and a dash of the famous

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**  
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

## Wethersfield Elm Largest in New England



Towering Connecticut Tree 55 Feet in Circumference at Its Base

### Horticultural Society Seeks Finest Massachusetts Tree

#### Gold Medal Is Offered for Best Native Specimen Called to Its Attention

Owners of country homes in Massachusetts will be interested in the announcement that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has voted to offer a gold medal for the finest native tree which is called to the attention of the Society. This organization is making an effort to arouse greater interest in the preservation of the historic trees of New England, and has been receiving reports from all the New England states as to the condition of the most notable trees now standing, as well as to the care which is being given to them.

It appears that the largest and in some ways the most noteworthy elm in New England, now that the famous Washington Elm at Cambridge has fallen, is the Wethersfield Elm, in Wethersfield, Conn. The exact age of this great tree is not known, but without doubt it was planted soon after the settlement of the town in 1634. At its base the tree is over 55 feet in circumference and is 137 feet high and has a spread of 137 feet.

#### Has Massive Appearance

The tree has a very massive appearance and yet it cannot be called a typical American elm, because it has six main branches, with 12 large limbs at a distance of 25 feet from the ground. The spreading branches are as large as many trees, one of them having a circumference of 17 feet.

So highly is this mammoth old elm regarded in Wethersfield that a liberal amount of money has been appropriated by the town to preserve it for future generations. Near this tree a new wooden fence is being erected in order to keep the tree in good condition. As is to be expected, tradition states that Washington once found shelter under the Wethersfield Elm, as did Lafayette on one occasion.

There are authenticated reports to show that Charles Wesley, the great reformer, preached a sermon in 1750 while standing under the overhanging branches of the Wethersfield elm.

Among the most interesting trees listed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society are the lindens at Plymouth. These trees are not native American species, but are now very beautiful. It is a fact that the European lindens flourish very well indeed in New England and the trees at Plymouth are excellent examples.

The early settlers had a special fondness for two kinds of trees with which they had been familiar in England, the lindens and the oaks. Both kinds were imported

from which they had been familiar in England, the lindens and the oaks. Both kinds were imported

#### WINNING PEACE PLANS ARE CHOSEN

#### Filene Prizes to Be Awarded Next Month

Winners of the \$40,000 prizes offered by Edward A. Filene, merchant to citizens of France, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany for the best proposals for assuring peace and restoring prosperity to Europe through international cooperation have been decided and will be announced next month, according to word today from Mr. Filene's office.

Linden Trees  
Planted By  
Col. George Watson  
1760

#### Lindens 70 Feet High

Some of the old lindens are at least 70 feet high and are in excellent condition. From them have come many other linden trees which are scattered about the historic city, adding not a little to its natural charm.

Some of the ancient trees which have been listed by the society as fruit trees. The most historic of course is the Governor Endicott pear-tree in Danvers, which is 294 years old, but an apple tree in Marshfield is much larger. This tree, which is on the Livmore estate, has a trunk the girth of which is 14% feet and with limbs nearly six feet in circumference. This noble tree is over 100 years old and still bears enormous loads of apples. Another very fine fruit tree is the orange tree in the garden of Capt. C. H. Allen in Salem.

The number of plants submitted by nations of these countries were: France, 5300; Great Britain, 4700; Germany, 4400; Italy, 3000.

In each country the awards were administered by distinguished committees, including such men as Premier Edouard Herriot, Paul Painlevé, and Léon Bourgeois in France; Tommaso Tittoni, Luigi Luzzatti, and Giuseppe Bianchini in Italy; Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Bt. M.P., Prof. Gilbert Murray, and the Rt. Hon. G. M. Barnes in England; Dr. Walter Simons, Count Hugo Lerchenfeld, and Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid in Germany.

#### BOSTON TO HAVE AIR MAIL SERVICE

Boston will be on the United States air-mail service map for one day when the world fliers arrive. To enable the American people to see photographs of the airmen landing at last on home soil, a post office plane will be detailed to the East Boston airport and all tuned up in readiness to speed the first mail of the event to New York by relaying to newspapers in all parts of the country.

Letters and small packages will be accepted for delivery on this trip. A temporary tent station will be erected at the airport and airmen may be obtained and letters dropped. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of Roland M. Baker, Postmaster, Theodore G. Holcombe of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Lieut. R. C. Moffat of the local air service.

The ruling mail is to be carried by cable to the post office in New York by Cables. Loring of the state commission on administration and finance allowing a sliding scale of six to eight cents an hour for state employees using their own cars on official business.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has collected a large number of photographs of historic and otherwise notable trees in New England and is continually adding to the list.

#### TEN CENT MILEAGE ALLOWED

State employees on the air-mail route on official business will receive 10 cents a mile in mileage, excepting cars of six types which will be rated at eight cents a mile, according to a ruling just handed down at the Governor's council meeting yesterday.

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#### BOB and BETTY SHOP

221 East Fordham Road  
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#### Extraordinary Values!

#### in SCHOOL STREET and PARTY FROCKS

#### and Suits for LITTLE BOYS

A delightful collection of frocks from which Mothers will be able to their Children's Wardrobes for the coming season.

Attention to Mail Orders  
Remittance with order required

**HAIR NETS**

SINGLES OR DOUBLE  
MEDIUM OR LARGE  
REAL HUMAN HAIR

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## DOUBLES TENNIS IN SEMIFINALS

Two Californian, One New York and One Australian Team Left in Competition

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 21 (Special)—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, champions in 1919, 1920 and 1922, met G. L. Patterson and P. O'Connor Wood of Australia, while Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter of New York, Olympic doubles title holders, faced R. G. and P. O. Kinsey of San Francisco, in the two remaining rounds of the United States Lawn Tennis Association championship doubles tournament of 1924 on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this afternoon, and the two teams battle for the right to succeed to the title held by W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, and B. I. C. Norton of St. Louis. All four of the teams were seeded in the draw, and the two matches promise to bring out some keenly contested tennis.

The match which attracted the most attention in this section of play yesterday was the one in which Patterson and Wood have been regarded as the overseas team most likely to win the doubles title, if it was to be won, in this tournament this year. In their early matches they have shown rather indifferent tennis, playing brilliantly at times and poorly at others. In the first round they defeated K. E. Behr and D. E. Hunter, 6—2, 6—2. In the second round they won from W. F. Johnson and A. H. Chapin Jr., 6—2, 6—0, 6—3, while in the third round they defeated G. P. Gardner and H. C. Johnson, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0, scores which were far from impressive. In yesterday's match with Washburn and Williams they did not show up as strongly as was generally expected. It is felt that with the match over, it will take better tennis on their part to defeat such an experienced team as Johnston and Griffin in the semifinals.

It was in the second round of yesterday's match with both Johnston and Wood showed the highest kind of tennis, but there were also times when both players seemed to lapse into the class of tennis which they showed during their earlier matches. While Wood appeared to be the most consistent, Patterson gave flashes of his tremendous hitting power, often using a peculiar overhand twist which bothered the Americans considerably. The Americans, however, for his side, his brilliant volleys often being in evidence. He did, however, at times lapse into rather indifferent tennis and in one of two sets he lost, it proved costly for his team. His service was effective, except in the last set, when the Americans seemed to go to pieces completely, failing to win a single game. Washburn showed flashes of his former brilliancy, but his game lacked consistency.

**Johnson and Griffin Win**

While the match between Johnston and Griffin and L. N. White and L. A. Thalheimer, the brilliant University of Texas players who hold the intercollegiate doubles championship, was also some very close and interesting tennis, the first set was a great battle and the colleagues looked as if they would come through to a victory, but the former champion, though and finally, it is to be noted, had been called three times. The Californians improved as the match went on and took the next two sets, 6—3, 6—3, although the losers batttered to the last point.

Richards and Hunter, playing the kind of tennis that recently won the Olympic title for them, eliminated N. E. Brooks and R. E. Schlesinger of the United States, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0. Brooks is one of the few overseas players who have ever had the honor of holding the United States doubles championship. The match was first held in 1911. With G. L. Patterson, he held the title in 1919, the other overseas players who have held the honor being R. F. and H. D. Doherty of Great Britain, one of the greatest doubles teams that ever played. The game who held it in 1902 and 1903, and B. I. C. Norton, who won with Tilden last year as a citizen of South Africa, but is now resident of St. Louis, Brooks is the veteran of the game today, while Schlesinger is one of the younger players. Richards gave a fine exhibition of all-round playing while Hunter backed him up in a most skillful style, the manner in which Hunter returned the service being especially good.

The Kinsey brothers had the easiest time in qualifying for the semifinals, as they disposed of H. B. Snodgrass and W. H. Washburn, of Columbia, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0. While the Kinseys played fine tennis, their lobbing being especially effective, it was clearly evident that the two overseas teams were not playing the class of tennis that gave them their brilliant victory over Jean Borotra and J. R. LaCoste of France on Tuesday. Both appeared to be rather tired after their first set match of the day before, and the lobbing game played by the Kinseys was too much for them.

## Mixed Doubles Advanced

Play in the mixed doubles advanced to the third round, with the exception of one match. Some of the matches in this division were not too good. Mrs. E. Brooks and R. E. Schlesinger, of the United States, defeated Arthur Ingram and Arthur E. Gilligan, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0. The result that after they had won the first set at 6—1, they were carried to 8—6 before winning the second. Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, and R. E. Gilligan, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0, in the first match in the second round, when they met Miss Eleonora Goss, New York, and R. E. Gilligan, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0. The result that after they had won the first set at 6—1, they were carried to 8—6 before winning the second. Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, and R. E. Gilligan, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0, in the first match in the second round, when they met Miss Eleonora Goss, New York, and R. E. Gilligan, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0. The result that after they had won the first set at 6—1, they were carried to 8—6 before winning the second. Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, and R. E. 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# SUNSET STORIES

## How Mary Ellen and Johnny Did the Chores

THE carriage wobbled down the dusty road. Father turned round and waved the driving whip and mother smiled from under her blue bonnet. The bonnet was mother's best. That meant she was going to town and whenever mother and father went to town, they were gone for all the day.

Mary Ellen sat in a miserable hump on the top step of the porch and watched the carriage. It grew smaller and smaller till at last there was nothing there but green trees. Mary Ellen gave a sorrowful little sigh and with all her heart that there had been room in the carriage for her. Then she thought of all the day full of work before her and she grew more and more sorrowful till the tears began to drop onto the pink ruffle of her calico apron.

Now Mary Ellen was not usually a weepy child, but today when there were little sparkles on the pond and the meadow was thick with butterflies, "I mustn't have had to work in the house."

Mary Ellen sobbed on and "never noticed a toad that hopped over her bare feet. A funny giggle made her look up, and there in the middle of the nasturtium bed was a merry little boy standing on his head.

"Oh Johnny," said Mary Ellen. "Here I am," said Johnny coming right side up and pretending not to notice. Mary Ellen stared face "Come in and wash your hands."

"Can't," growled Mary Ellen. "There's so much work I have to do." "Well, I'll help you," offered Johnny, "and then we can go after."

"But there's so much work it'll take all day and maybe all night," wailed poor Mary Ellen.

"Well, it will if you don't start soon," Johnny pulled Mary Ellen up and into the kitchen.

The dishes were piled in the sink

waiting to be washed and Mary Ellen's mouth began to droop, but Johnny grabbed the dish mop and started mopping.

"Now, Mary Ellen," he said, "I'm washing all the animals and you're wiping them and putting them in their glass houses. Now bustle! Here come the lions and the bears and the foxes and the ostriches all in a row." And in a very little while the dishes were shining on the shelves.

"Now let's make beds." They ran upstairs and stood each on a side of the bed.

"These are the beds of the Three Sleeping Princesses of the Round Islands," said Johnny. "One sleeps on white leaves, and one among white lilies, and the little one in a daisy field." Soon the three beds were finished and neat and smooth.

"I'll sweep now and you dust," said Mary Ellen seizing the broom. "I'm sweeping diamonds, diamonds, diamonds," she sang, "and I mustn't lose one."

"What's left?" asked Johnny, when he had finished dusting, wiping his face and looking proudly around at the stock and spars room.

"We've to pick the currants and that's all."

"Come on then. Here are the baskets. I'm a big yellow and black bee tasting the currant juice."

"And I'm a purple butterfly lighting on the vines."

Soon the baskets were filled. Johnny filled his pockets, too, and the children up in the oak tree to enjoy them.

"Not so bad a time," said Johnny.

"Quite fine," said Mary Ellen, "and it's only just struck 10 o'clock."

"Now shall we wade in the stream or explore the wood or play with the kittens or watch the dragonflies on the pond?"

"We could do them all," said Mary Ellen. "There's plenty of time."

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



## CITY COUNCIL ACTS TO BACK WINNIPEG PROHIBITION LAWS

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Thoroughly aroused at the wholesale defiance of the Manitoba Liquor Control Act, and determined to enforce the law to the limit, the health committee of the Winnipeg City Council has decided upon drastic means for suppressing the open sale of beer and other intoxicants in city hotels, clubs and other public places.

At the next meeting of the council the committee which is charged with the regulation of the hotels will recommend that upon two convictions of violating the liquor law being registered against any hotel, its license shall be cancelled forthwith and furthermore no license shall be granted any applicant against whom two convictions of this law have been recorded.

The committee also appointed a delegation to interview the provincial government on the question of controlling the hotels. This delegation includes the chairman of the health and finance committees, the Mayor, chief of police, and town prosector and other public places.

The meeting of the health committee was attended by a delegation from the Moderation League, including the president, F. W. Russell, which asked for the closing of those hotels and clubs found guilty of selling liquor. The Moderation League is the organization that brought about the enactment of the Manitoba Liquor Control Act, under which the Government operates liquor stores, and orders for beer are filled direct from the breweries. These conditions make liquor easily procurable and are held responsible for the virtual "revival of the bar" in Winnipeg.

## MEL F. WUEST TAILOR

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## AMERICANIST GROUP MEETS IN SWEDEN

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Aug. 19 (AP)—The twenty-first congress of the Société des Americanistes opens today in Gothenburg under promising auspices. The scientific material of the agenda concerns particularly South America, as the twentieth congress, recently held in Holland, dealt with the northern American continent and Greenland.

Many persons noteworthy in the scientific world will attend, including Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia University, Dr. R. H. Lowe of the University of California; Dr. J. W. Fewkes, chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and Dr. M. H. Saville of the Columbia University who will lecture on the wood carvings in Mexico.

No less than 80 lectures have been announced by the American section of the congress. The Swedish Crown Prince will preside at a grand banquet in honor of the delegates on Aug. 27.

**TULLIS INQUIRY COMPLETED** SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 19—The international mixed commission composed of British, French, Belgian, Greek and Bulgarian representatives, which had been investigating the recent killing of 17 Bulgarian peasants by Greek guards in the village of Tullis, in northern Bulgaria, found that the Bulgarians were killed without justification or provocation. It attributes the responsibility to the local authorities and charges the head of these authorities with grave negligence.

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Members Florist Telegraph Delivery

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

## Architecture—Art—Motion Pictures

### Screen Notes and Novelties

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Aug. 16

INTO the motion picture clearing house come all manner of oddities, novelties, rarities. Art studies from the wide world over, fantasies, bits of science lore and invention, comical jottings, freakish scraps from the studios, all the addenda of a well-rounded cinema bill, follow in the wake of the feature pictures often proving to be far more interesting than the seven reels. The latest piece of photographic invention is at the Rialto through the current week, a short film from the hand of Max Fleischer, the well-known creator of the "Out-of-the-Inkwell" pictures.

The "Fleischer-Novagraph," as it is called, takes the so-called slow-motion picture a step farther than it has hitherto gone, showing how any speed from normal action to full-stop can be regulated at will, with the possibility of reverse action as well. Thus a group of sportive maidens is seen joyously circling in the dance à la Duncan, at intervals apparently defying the known procedure of terrestrial bodies by languidly lolling in the air and at times coming to a halt for all the world like the detached ornamentation from some Grecian urn.

At Mr. Fleischer's bidding, these levitative patterns ebb and flow, quicken and languish like the rise and fall of an orchestral score.

Jackie Coogan has been admitted into the patrician Navajo tribe, and Sheehan will appear in the

new musical comedy in which Gallagher and Sheehan will be known as "The Two Must Get There."

Marion Green has been added to

the cast of "Annabelle," the Clare

Kammer musical comedy in which

Billie Burke will soon be seen.

Out of town openings include "Be Yourself," at Asbury Park, N. J., and "Old Man Minnick," at Stamford, Conn.



AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ARCHITECTURAL SOUVENIR

Recently Removed From PETTY FRANCE, Westminster, to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

## The Chicago Art League

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Aug. 1

WITH the organization of the Chicago Art League, a "Society to Encourage Appreciation of the Fine and Applied Arts," a new lamp is lighted to warm the aesthetic ambitions of the transplanted population of African descent in Chicago. The exhibition of paintings and drawings and examples of the decorative arts at the Wabash Auditorium, Y. M. C. A., is the visible sign that the members of the society are producing.

The immediate inspiration of the venture came from a member of the National Association of Colored Women which assembled its educated forces in the professions and the arts of literature and music here early in the month. At the same time, the Chicago Public Library accepted a Negro woman on its board of directors, and forward steps were taken for the race in several directions.

The vital element to be made clear in this new art society is that it exists for the encouragement of its neighbors, to fan the spark of aesthetic genius in the Negro population of the city, and not to exploit the work of ambitious art students. Invited to this mid-August exhibition, the writer was met by George R. Arthur, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and a group of young men, each of whom had achieved in some direction. William A. Farnow follows painting as an avocation, while he is an expert in museum installation. An exhibition of his paintings in oil hangs in the Public Library in New York today. Charles C. Dawson, Arthur Diggis, Gus Ivory and William Edouard Scott exhibit commendable paintings, while several of them are active in commercial art or employed in the business of the larger art dealers.

These men are leaders in their community and explained the educational and social undertakings which blazed the trials of interest in the direction of painting in oils and water colors, architectural drawing, posters, designs for interior decoration, lettering and the art of ceramic and needle craft. There are women artists of skill in all the classes. The landscapes, figure subjects and flower pieces were tasteful and well considered. Nearly all, if not all artists, had attended art schools.

As the writer lingered at the door of the exhibition, noting the skill shown in painting and the sense of color, he was struck by the way from drawings to the paintings, which were effectively placed. In "Fort St. Jean, Marseilles," the blazing sun of the Mediterranean coast is well expressed. The walls of the fort and the boats near by are aglow with warm light and transparent shadows. He loves the patterns made by the tree shadows on white walls, which he shows in several studies. The restless surge of the sea is felt in some colorful compositions of rocks and deep, rich blue water of the coast of Cape Finisterre, and the effect is rather superfluous.

One of the most attractive pictures is "Marseilles in the Morning."

The harbor with sailing craft is seen over the white walls and red roofs of the city, while in the foreground the gondolas are effectively placed. In "Fort St. Jean, Marseilles," the blazing sun of the Mediterranean coast is well expressed. The walls of the fort and the boats near by are aglow with warm light and transparent shadows. He loves the patterns made by the tree shadows on white walls, which he shows in several studies. The restless surge of the sea is felt in some colorful compositions of rocks and deep, rich blue water of the coast of Cape Finisterre, and the effect is rather superfluous.

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## An Old Shop Front

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 29

PETTY FRANCE, Westminster, was, until a few years ago, one of the most characteristic of old London streets through probably few visitors ever found it. It was the locality of one of those settlements of Europeans, chiefly merchants, who settled in London in the sixteenth and succeeding centuries.

Petty France has another claim on the attention of the pilgrim; for it was in this street that John Milton lived during the eight years that he held the office of Secretary for Foreign Tongues. Until the Revolution drove him into hiding, his "little garden house" extending to St. James's Park, Hazlitt, afterward

lived in the same street.

Petty France has now been broken up to make room for new Government buildings, but one example of its architecture has, fortunately, been preserved and erected in the Victoria and Albert Museum. This is a typical specimen of the old bow-fronted shop-front of the eighteenth century, known to many rather by a coat of varnish which adds to the richness of the color, but is a doubtful expedient. The background is of a foil of varnish which heightened the effect of a sunny white wall in the foreground or the white skirt of a woman is left untouched while the rest of the picture is varnished. The whites are snapped out in so effective a manner that such a trick seems rather superfluous.

Before its removal it was, for many years, a well-known old curio shop; and rather than exhibit it as a bare skeleton, it has been refurbished in that character, with the odd but attractive medley of pottery, ivory, wood carving, lacquer, etc., that we would expect to find therein.

## THE HOME FORUM

## Having Been Far Away

TWO contradictory instincts of nearly equal strength and antiquity stir in us all. They might be called the centripetal and the centrifugal impulses of our nature if one wished to sound learned, but it seems better to depend upon plain Anglo-Saxon and to call them the love of home and the lure of the sky line. We often find one of them much stronger than the other in this and the individual, and whole communities nations, and even races seem to be moved at times by one or the other exclusively; but it holds true nevertheless that every normal man or woman of the modern world is at once a home-lover and a nomad. The conflict or oscillation between these two impulses has been going on for so many ages that it is no longer consciously felt by most persons. We do not realize what carries us out from our sheltering walls and brings us back again, but the law is working in us day and night whether we are aware of its operation or not.

♦ ♦ ♦

Those who seem to defy the authority of this law are likely to feel it most. The man who has been sitting for many months at his desk, hanging his hat on the same peg day after day, seeing the same faces week in and week out, suddenly hears the call of the roadside tree, the summons of the wayside brook, and he has no peace until he answers.

He must go, go, go away from here, On the other side the world he's over.

He takes his hat from the peg, follows the call of the roadside brook and the wayfaring tree, sees strange faces, visits fresh fields and pastures new. He is happy, carefree upon the face of the earth for it may be many months. Then one day he hears the imperious and commanding call of home. Suddenly it seems strange and incomprehensible to him that he could ever have left that lovely and familiar place, those well remembered faces, that pleasant routine of daily duties. The charm of strangeness has worn away and now he can feel only the beauty of the things he has always known, which are a part of him. There is somewhere a niche, however small, which can be occupied here and there of the world's work to be done, however humble, which only he can do. He takes the backward road as joyfully as he set forth and comes home at last with a sense of thrilling discovery. The house he left behind, even the tables and chairs and books, seem old yet new to him; they are deeply and finally familiar and yet somehow surprising. The best moment in all his travels is the moment of arrival upon his own doorstep.

♦ ♦ ♦

Those who assert, however, that all travel is a mistake because turning is its best part take a very superficial view, if only because the joys of returning can be purchased only at the cost of going forth. The man who never leaves his home knows very imperfectly what home is; he who never sees things strange and new never discovers the charm

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Newspaper

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Invaders of the Night

By ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

SOON Ned's keen ear caught the faint sound of paddles in front of him. "They certainly are slow—probably some old canoe they have patched up themselves," he thought, for he knew their canoes were mostly cast-offs or canoes that had broken away from moorings at the cottages on the lake, and had been picked up and repaired by people at the settlement.

As they swam into the open lake, he discovered by the sound that the canoe in front of them was hugging the shore, as probably the rest were doing, intending to creep up on the camp.

Only Ned's thorough knowledge of the shore kept him from sending the canoe blindly into the jutting banks. Using that knowledge, he cut swiftly ahead.

He listened. The swish—swish was just ahead. He touched Dick's back with his paddle. Dick leaned back and said, "I'll be there."

"When I sign, use the old racing stroke. I'll hit the bow of their canoe. They're only a few strokes now."

A minute later, Ned touched Dick's back with his paddle. Dick leaned back and said, "I'll be there."

A dark object appeared ahead of them. There was a stir, and a low, wondering voice came to them:

"What you, Blake? How'd you get way back there?"

"Blump! The water boiled and splashed."

A sound of indignant, smothered voices.

Dick's chuckle came back to Ned.

"They're used to being spilt, I guess. If they knew it wasn't their paddle who spilled them!" Ned thought smilingly.

Ned kept Dick using the racing stroke until the water warned him again that the two faster canoes were ahead. At the right distance he warned Dick, and they swept easily along.

They paddled steadily until they turned into the bay, where the camp was located. The canoes ahead stopped. So did Ned's. It was evident they were listening. Then they went ahead.

With every nerve a thrill, Ned and Dick followed. They heard a faint sound ahead of them and they knew it was the sound of a knife being drawn through rope.

"There goes the launch!" Dick said.

According to their plan, Ned guided the canoe close up toward the dock. He could make out the launch drifting away.

A low voice reached them. "Get busy there!"

Ned and Dick pushed their way gently into the fleet of canoes, and began to cut them from their moorings. Ned mounted the dock, and found himself among four others.

"Red" Straw's Gang

He worked busily, and as he worked he heard just what he had hoped he would hear—names called in faint whispers, and finally the name that told him which gang was up to mischief—"Red." That nickname, softly spoken, told Ned that it was "Red" Straw's gang who were doing all the mischief.

The canoes were soon adrift, and taking the faint current made by the river flowing in the northern end of the lake, were going their various ways. The next morning, particularly if a wind came up as it often did with dawn, they would be scattered far and wide.

Ned and Dick started with the rest on the homeward trip, then gradually fell behind, and stopped. Then they turned homeward.

They docked the canoe, and went to their tent. Inside, they looked at each other, laughed and shook hands.

"That was a real adventure—I felt like an honest-to-goodness Indian out there. Lucky you thought of spilling those fellows; it saved a lot of trouble," Dick said grinning.

"Yes, it did. A good snooze, and we'll see what's what!" Ned answered.

In the morning Mr. Freer appeared early and talked the matter over with them.

"So you found out who is doing it? Good. The next thing is to punish them so that they won't try it again," he said grimly.

"My scheme isn't done yet, Ned. Will you let me have that old baseball stuff in the store-room?" Ned asked.

Mr. Freer looked at him curiously. "Why, yes, but what—"

"I tell you if the scheme works," Ned answered.

"Dad" smiled a little. "It's worked thus far. Go ahead."

A few minutes later, Ned and Dick were rolling in the camp automobile along the road that ran to the Narrows settlement.

"What's the idea, old chap?" Dick asked. "We may have a tremendous scrap on if we show up there—particularly after giving those fellows a ducking. They'll have it all figured out this morning."

"Probably, but you just wait!"

The Narrows Settlement

When they turned down the rough street that made what there was of the old settlement, they attracted little attention except from a few inquisitive dogs until Ned, after asking the way, stopped before a gray, old house and asked the boy playing on the doorstep if he could see "Red" Straw.

By the time "Red" appeared a crowd had collected around the car, and Ned realized that word of the night's exploit had gone around, and that, as Dick said, it would not take much to make trouble.

"Red" came up to the car, his coarse but strong face a mask that concealed what he thought.

"Hello, 'Red,'" Ned said in a friendly tone.

"Lo, Welch," "Red" answered.

"Red, I brought down a half dozen

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By FLORENCE NOTTER

## THE CIRCUS PARADE

Cookies large and cookies small,  
Mother baked them one and all.  
From the pans, adventure bent,  
Icing hardening, off they went.



How the little cooky band,  
Jumped from Mother's sticky hand!  
Rumbling drum and tooting horn,  
Proclaimed the gala circus morn.

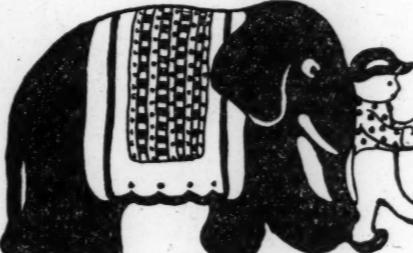


Ladies gowned in latest mode  
On the circus wagons rode.  
Silly Willy full of fun  
Mimicked every single one.

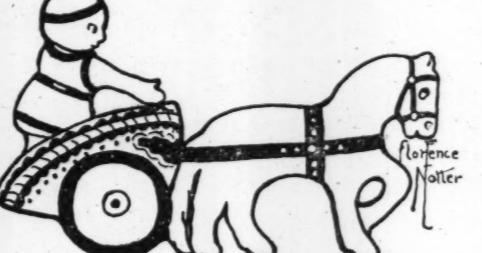
Mother's cookies are so fine,  
And she bakes them all the time.  
Keep your eyes upon the jar  
And see just what her next ones are.



Bareback riders failed to slip,  
Frosting has been found to stick.  
Mothers always seem to know  
The way to handle cooky dough.



Elephants and trainers bold,  
Made by just one cooky mold.  
Seemed to have a heavy tread  
Too rich, perhaps, that gingerbread!



Chariots in rumbling past  
Looked to be the very last  
Dough to drop from Mother's spoon  
And still I heard the circus tune.

## Bobby's Adventures in Pictureland

YOUNG BOBBY was rather surprised one afternoon when he opened his picturebook for an Adventure in Pictureland and found himself looking at nothing but the trunk of a large oak tree. Not even a branch was visible, and as in the case of the Beautiful Beach, not a person in sight.

"Oh, I thought Bob, 'I can see the whole of the tree when I get in the picture.' And with this thought he tumbled in.

Sure enough, Bob could see the topmost branches of the giant oak though he had to walk quite a way back from the tree to do so. It was bigger than any other oak tree he had ever seen, but, after all, it was only a tree, and Bob soon got tired of staring up at it, and started to retrace his steps, planning if nothing else, to go around and look at the other side. But something did "turn up," as it always does in Pictureland.

"All right, then, I won't," said the brown bear cleared his throat.

"It was simply this," said the rabbit. "At the moment the squirrel elevator man rang a large bell and called out, 'First Stop.'

The elevator door flew open and all the little squirrels with market baskets trooped out.

"Isn't this your floor?" asked the rabbit, turning to the porcupine.

"All right, then, I won't," said the brown bear.

"Why not?" asked the porcupine. "Because it would hurt his feelings," said the rabbit.

At this all three looked very hard at Bob.

"Do you mean it would hurt my feelings?" asked Bob.

"Certainly," answered the rabbit, first as usual.

"I'm afraid it would have," seconded the brown bear.

"I didn't say it wouldn't," snapped the porcupine.

"And you didn't care either," retorted the rabbit.

eyes became used to the dim light he saw that the elevator was filled with animals.

Standing right next to him and crowding him ever so little was a small brown bear with its paws resting on a huge green umbrella. Next to the brown bear was a rabbit in a high silk hat and flowing black tie and beyond the rabbit was a porcupine with its back in the corner. Behind him, Bob could make out a half dozen or so squirrels all with shawls over their heads and market baskets on their arms. For a minute he had cleared his throat.

"I never like it wouldn't say it," piped up the rabbit.

"All right, then, I won't," said the brown bear.

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"And you didn't care either," retorted the rabbit.

It moved very slowly, however, and gave Bob plenty of time to examine his new surroundings. At first he thought that he and the elevator squirrel were alone, but as his

turn he realized that the squirrel elevator man around the tree. Just as he caught up with his guide, the squirrel darted through a glass door into what seemed to be an elevator. Bob followed, the glass door slammed behind him, and he felt the car rising.

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## EDUCATIONAL

Alumni of Yale in China  
as Teachers and Preachers

Changsha, China  
Special Correspondence  
IT IS now 17 years since Yale in China commenced with a collegiate school in Changsha, capital of the interior Province of Hunan. Twelve years ago the first class graduated, from which we welcome the Chinese trained in well-conducted schools, even when they are Christian and foreign.

**Leading the Way**  
The establishment of private and semi-public schools like those founded by Yale graduates with the strict discipline of students and the more adequate and well-trained teachers which they can get because of better management and greater regularity in payment of salaries, is helping bring on the day when they themselves can take over the management of good schools and even of colleges. They lead us to expect greater and better things in the future.

Another respect in which there has been growth is in the creation of a college settlement, a center of order and discipline within the school and college. In all the Chinese schools, the danger of a student strike against the principal or a teacher is constantly present. It is not altogether absent in the missionary schools and colleges, but the penalties are so certain in the loss of place or standing or "face" that the students of the upper classes will not support any concerted movement in cases which in a government school would almost certainly lead to serious strife.

Supporters of these Christian colleges must frequently ask themselves whether it is worth while to give so much help to China at the present time when the country appears to be falling into disorder. A few weeks ago a teacher in one of these colleges said he thought that all the work he had ever done in China was thrown away and he intended to go home as soon as possible. He said that a few of the men who entered the colleges made good to some extent but on the whole they were employed in the missions which had supported them, while the rest went to swell the ranks of those engaged in business, who in their spare time reverted to the level of their surroundings as though they had never been taught anything else.

## Common But Not General

It must be admitted that such cases are common. It would be strange if the social environment of family, guild, political cliques, and the practices based on centuries of isolated life should suddenly yield to the instruction given in school for a few years. But the story of these schools and their former students has a far brighter side which shows them to be actual centers of light and truth.

A study made of the graduates from the Yale college shows that the young alumni are thus far making useful places for themselves. None of them have yet achieved fame in the seven years since graduation of the first class in 1917, but on the other hand none of them has fallen back into purely Chinese ways, where that meant the sacrifice of the ideals gained in college. Of the 40 or so that have graduated, a large portion have gone into the occupations of teaching and preaching, where already a number are principals of flourishing schools or pastors of large churches.

In the city of Changsha two large schools have been founded within the last four years to take boys and girls of grammar school and high school grade and prepare them for entrance to college. In the higher classes of the collegiate school, these two schools are under the sole management of alumni of Yale in China and together have about 800 students, who are for the most part taught by graduates of the college or of the middle school. If they continue to grow and develop, it is only a matter of time before they will make a middle school unnecessary in Yale in China itself, though for the present the middle school classes are not fully rounded out.

Besides the major places of work managed entirely by themselves, graduates of the college are employed in the middle school where formerly teachers from abroad were necessary, and they have proved themselves capable and enthusiastic instructors and unwaried students.

Two or three of them are producing textbooks now printed in large editions and used throughout China. Some of these men have not yet done their graduate work, but are preparing to go on and fit themselves for positions on the college faculty.

## Demand Is for the Better

Even more promising is the great demand coming from purely Chinese Government and private schools for the graduates of the college. Within the last few years 100 graduates, one from the class of June, 1923, and the other who has completed the requirements at the mid-term this year have been appointed to principalships in large government schools and are attempting to manage them on the lines of sound educational standards.

Others are still in graduate schools in China or abroad, training for better service. All these college graduates have one believes in watching them at work, an understanding of and appreciation of the essential things rather than the more or less in their various occupations. In this respect they justify the existence and continuation of such enterprises as this one. For Chinese schools, especially those wholly under Government influence, are still far from realizing the ideals of educational efficiency or discipline. In one of these schools in Changsha, and a normal school at that, the students demanded of their teachers and professors that there should be no examinations. When the teachers insisted, the students forced them to give them the questions and the answers, so that they might copy them down. It is still notoriously true, in a large percentage of cases, that the diploma of a Government school has no value whatever, because it simply records the completion of so many years of residence.

The student agitations of the past

accuse to the boy, there are others who are to the scouter him a whole, if he but use his opportunities. The scouter should assist him by writing up the meetings, keeping the records, and preparing the monthly statements for headquarters. If the patrols are little clubs, as they should be, each patrol will furnish a fertile field for some bright assistant scribe, who in his own patrol, might hold the position of assistant patrol leader. Of more interest than the writings of scribes are the writings of winners of hard

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## WHY BANKS DO NOT JOIN THE RESERVE SYSTEM

Answers to Questionnaire Reflect Attitude of State Institutions

The attitude of state banks toward the Federal Reserve System and the rules and regulations under which it operates is very accurately reflected in the answer to a questionnaire sent out to state banks in all parts of the country by the American Bankers Association.

The study of the attitude of state banks toward the Federal Reserve System was prompted by the fact that only 155 state banks out of the total of more than 2,000 in the country have availed themselves of membership in the Federal Reserve System.

In carrying out plans to obtain a comprehensive view of the attitude of the state banks toward the Federal Reserve System, a committee of state bankers was named to make the survey with a view of presenting the survey of the committee to the joint congressional committee appointed to study the proposed bill of the American Bankers Association.

John D. Phillips, president of the Farrel State Bank of Jacksonville, Ill., was named chairman of the committee, and his fellow members were: A. A. Barnes, president of the Citizens' Bank of Ottawa, Ill.; Guy E. Bowerman, president of the Arlington Heights State Bank of Los Angeles, Calif.; G. N. Richards, vice-president and manager of the First Bank of Louisville, Ky.; and Dan V. Stephens, president of the Fremont State Bank of Fremont, Neb.

**Faith in the System**

In submitting the questionnaire, the committee expressed its faith in the Federal Reserve System, and briefly outlined its achievements and merits, but frankly admitted that in its opinion mistakes in judgment had been made and managerial errors committed. In submitting the questionnaire, John D. Phillips, president of the American Bankers' Association, said:

"The Federal Reserve System is of such vital importance to the country that the withdrawal of the system would be disastrous. Politicians, for the purpose of making votes, have maliciously and libelously attacked the system; others have passed the buck, but we are responsible in creating a public opinion in the mind of the people in certain sections of the country against the system.

"Admitting that errors of administration have crept into the system, and that poor judgment occasionally has been used by some of the officers and employees which would read to the disadvantage of the system—but, all in all, this is only human error. We have a right to fight these offenses against the fundamental principles of the Federal Reserve System than we have to charge the church with the misconduct of some of its members."

**Three Questions Submitted**

The questions submitted were as follows:

"Do you believe that the Federal Reserve System has been beneficial to the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the country and that it should be continued?"

"Second—'If you are not being a member, should contribute to the destruction of the system, would you join?' Third—'Please express fully and frankly your opinion of the Federal Reserve System and make any suggestions as to the changes in the rules or modifications of the law deemed necessary by you in order to make the Federal Reserve System meet your hearty approval and support.'

A total of 4954 state bankers fled replies to the questionnaire with supplementary letters of comment.

In reply to the question as to whether the Federal Reserve System had been beneficial to the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the country, a total of 4024 voted yes and only 61 no.

**Want Interest on Balances**

In answer to the second question in which it was asked if the bank was a member, 2,000 voted no, 1,256 to the destruction of the system, whether or not he would join, a total of 2,876 voted yes and 725 voted no.

Of the 39% replies, 71% asked for "interest on balances." A total of 175 expressed the opinion that banks should share in the surplus earnings of the system above the 6 per cent allowed by law.

Concerning the question of exchange on cash items on which there has been so much discussion pro and con, only 404 objected to the par collection system and asked for privilege or exchange on cash items.

The opinion that "the system was thought necessary but not proper and needs modification" was expressed by 303 bankers.

A total of 175 expressed the opinion that "the system is under political domination and partisan influence." Ninety-four expressed the opinion that the system is making too much profit.

**Object to "Red Tape"**

A total of 213 expressed the belief that the system can do nothing for the small bank that the city can do better and that it can be done easier by the city correspondent. Two hundred seventy-five objected to what they call "coercive red-tape" methods which alienate friendship. 67 of the bank registered objections to expensive buildings erected for the various banks.

A total of 150 of the bankers expressed the opinion that membership in the system means extra expense and no returns. One hundred thirty-two were of the belief that "it is a city banker's bank and not a country banker's bank."

One hundred eight expressed in making comments in addition to answering the questionnaire expressed complete satisfaction with the Federal Reserve System. Four hundred and four registered complaints of a general nature not subject to the city correspondent. Thirteen stated that they were members at one time but had withdrawn, while 15 bankers now members of the system are not citizens.

A total of 175 made complaint against "15-day paper or paper not eligible or direct borrowing privilege not being useful."

**BANK ON ENGLAND REPORT**

LONDON, Aug. 21—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

Aug. 21 '24 Aug. 29 '23  
Bank of England £15,635,000 £15,325,000  
Deposits... 109,974,000 106,197,000  
Government securities 42,468,000 46,455,000  
Other securities 1,000,000 1,000,000  
Reserve 22,947,000 23,116,000  
Pro res to lab... 18.26% 19.02%  
Bullion... 128,315,000 127,643,000  
Bank rate... 4% 4%

**TIN PLATE ORDERS LARGE**

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21—Local tin plate manufacturers are receiving heavy orders from can makers, who expect better crops and larger packing activities.

**When You Want Heat**

—either for home, factory or any other type of building, we can supply the best suited materials.

**The Home C. Baker Co.**

Contractors and Engineers for Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Power Plants.

213 Michigan St., Toledo, Ohio

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Ajax Rubber \$s '28	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Am Chem 1st crv \$s '28	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Am Chain deb \$s '23	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Am Rep deb \$s '47	92	92	92	92	92	92
Am Smelt 1st \$s '47	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Am Smelt R \$s '47	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%
Am Tel & Tel \$s '36	92	92	92	92	92	92
Am Tel & Tel \$s '45	102	102	102	102	102	102
Am Tel & Tel c't	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Am Writing Elec \$s '39	47	47	47	47	47	47
Al. 400r 4% '28	92	92	92	92	92	92
Al. 400r 4% '38	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Al. 400r 4% '48	98	98	98	98	98	98
Al. 400r 4% '58	101	101	101	101	101	101
Al. 400r 4% '68	104	104	104	104	104	104
Al. 400r 4% '78	107	107	107	107	107	107
Al. 400r 4% '88	110	110	110	110	110	110
Al. 400r 4% '98	113	113	113	113	113	113
Al. 400r 4% '08	116	116	116	116	116	116
Al. 400r 4% '18	119	119	119	119	119	119
Al. 400r 4% '28	122	122	122	122	122	122
Al. 400r 4% '38	125	125	125	125	125	125
Al. 400r 4% '48	128	128	128	128	128	128
Al. 400r 4% '58	131	131	131	131	131	131
Al. 400r 4% '68	134	134	134	134	134	134
Al. 400r 4% '78	137	137	137	137	137	137
Al. 400r 4% '88	140	140	140	140	140	140
Al. 400r 4% '98	143	143	143	143	143	143
Al. 400r 4% '08	146	146	146	146	146	146
Al. 400r 4% '18	149	149	149	149	149	149
Al. 400r 4% '28	152	152	152	152	152	152
Al. 400r 4% '38	155	155	155	155	155	155
Al. 400r 4% '48	158	158	158	158	158	158
Al. 400r 4% '58	161	161	161	161	161	161
Al. 400r 4% '68	164	164	164	164	164	164
Al. 400r 4% '78	167	167	167	167	167	167
Al. 400r 4% '88	170	170	170	170	170	170
Al. 400r 4% '98	173	173	173	173	173	173
Al. 400r 4% '08	176	176	176	176	176	176
Al. 400r 4% '18	179	179	179	179	179	179
Al. 400r 4% '28	182	182	182	182	182	182
Al. 400r 4% '38	185	185	185	185	185	185
Al. 400r 4% '48	188	188	188	188	188	188
Al. 400r 4% '58	191	191	191	191	191	191
Al. 400r 4% '68	194	194	194	194	194	194
Al. 400r 4% '78	197	197	197	197	197	197
Al. 400r 4% '88	200	200	200	200	200	200
Al. 400r 4% '98	203	203	203	203	203	203
Al. 400r 4% '08	206	206	206	206	206	206
Al. 400r 4% '18	209	209	209	209	209	209
Al. 400r 4% '28	212	212	212	212	212	212
Al. 400r 4% '38	215	215	215	215	215	215
Al. 400r 4% '48	218	218	218	218	218	218
Al. 400r 4% '58	221	221	221	221	221	221
Al. 400r 4% '68	224	224	224	224	224	224
Al. 400r 4% '78	227	227	227	227	227	227
Al. 400r 4% '88	230	230	230	230	230	230
Al. 400r 4% '98	233	233	233	233	233	233
Al. 400r 4% '08	236	236	236	236	236	236
Al. 400r 4% '18	239	239	239	239	239	239
Al. 400r 4% '28	242	242	242	242	242	242
Al. 400r 4% '38	245	245	245	245	245	245
Al. 400r 4% '48	248	248	248	248	248	248
Al. 400r 4% '58	251	251	251	251	251	251
Al. 400r 4% '68	254	254	254	254	254	254
Al. 400r 4% '78	257	257	257	257	257	257
Al. 400r 4% '88	260	260				

# RADIO

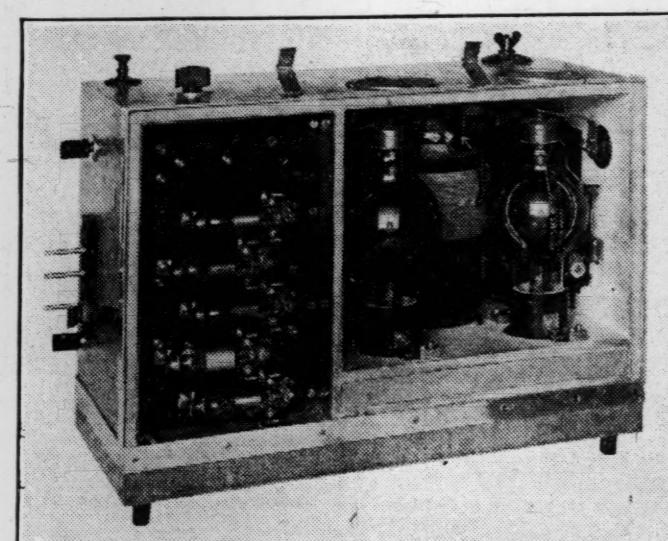
## RADIO TELEPHONE DEVICE HAS MANY GOOD FEATURES

Equipment Offers Valuable Suggestions in Building Home-Made Outfits

By M. B. SLEEPER

Although the radio telephone transmitter and receiver, shown in the accompanying illustration, was designed for airplane use for the British Government, there are several interesting features about it which will suggest ideas to be incorporated in homemade outfits. The cabinet is quite small, for it is only 14½ inches long by 10 inches high, with a depth of seven inches.

At the right is the transmitter section, containing the tuning inductance, the two transmitting tubes, and condensers. A five-tube amplifier is fitted into the left hand compartment. This gives three stages of resistance-coupled radio frequency amplification, a detector, and one audio amplifier. The balance of the space in this section is occupied by a battery box. Also at the top, is a tuning inductor with three taps for the coarse regulation of the wavelength. Unlike ordinary equipment, the tuning condenser is mounted in a separate remote control box, for the transmitter and receiver unit is put out of the way in the fuselage of the airplane. By adjusting the condenser in the remote control, the set can be tuned over a range of 450 to 1000 meters. In addition, the control unit has a rheostat for cutting down the receiving tubes and a switch to change from



This Equipment Was Designed for Airplane Use for the British Government

tubes can be put in parallel and operated on straight telegraphy. Then the range is approximately double.

The wind-driven generator has two windings, one for supplying the high voltage to the plates of the transmitting tubes and one for low voltage to light the filaments of both transmitting and receiving tubes. However, a storage battery is also used, floating across the line, so that the filament voltage will be constant over a range of generator speeds, varying naturally during the flight of the airplane. This also keeps out commutator noises which would otherwise make an objectionable note in the telephone receivers.

transmitting to receiving or to cut out the radio set altogether.

While this outfit is built for communication over a range of 50 to 100 miles on telephony, the installation is so arranged that the transmitting

## Harships Fail to Daunt Radio Fan in Montana

### Amateur Operator Hauls Poles Five Miles to Make Antenna

TROY, Mont., Aug. 21 (Special)

The building of an amateur radio telegraph station in this little mountain town is not an easy task, as Frank W. Prince, youthful radio experimenter, discovered when he cut two 50-foot poles for an antenna mast and brought them five miles by river, part of which is a roaring rapid. The normal speed of the river is about 12 miles per hour, so he had to run his motor boat at a fast rate to keep the heavy poles from ramming him.

More than 15 months elapsed from the time that he cut the poles until he could hoist the aerial. The roads in this part of the country are so full of turns that it was impossible to haul the poles, and there was nothing left to do but take the more difficult course and transport them all the way by water.

The complete station required many months of work, and is regarded as one of the best in the northwest, despite the fact that Mr. Prince has but little money, the opportunity to associate with other radio men and, with the exception of his own, has never seen another continuous wave amateur transmitter. He acquired all of his knowledge of radio from books and current radio magazines. Now he can converse in code with scores of amateurs, some of whom are as far away as 800 miles. Many freak conditions are encountered here, he says. All incoming signals within 200 miles are very strong, and it is comparatively easy to see those in Idaho and Washington. He is a member of the American Radio Relay League and handles a great deal of the A. R. R. amateur message traffic in this section. His station call is 7AGF.

**HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET**

### At THE COOLIDGE 9 SEWALL AVE., BROOKLINE

Aspinwall 2310

NON-RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS. RENT \$60 TO \$110 MONTHLY; TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED; THIS IS THE NEAREST LOCATION TO COOLIDGE CORNER WHERE SMALL APARTMENTS CAN BE SECURED; THE REPUTATION OF THE COOLIDGE IS UNEXCELLED; WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRY.

**JOE. W. JOHNSTON, Inc.**

1260 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.

Telephone Aspinwall 2190-2191

**RECEIVING SET RANGE**

Because at one time or another radio fans have received stations 1500 miles away, they think that this is the receiving range of their set, and if asked what the range is, they will estimate miles. This is the wrong way to determine the range of a set. The proper method is to see how far the set can receive signals in the day time, because the clock is running and the set can be picked up regularly between these hours are the ones upon which the receiving range should be based.

It was very foggy and Lieutenant Lyon, the pilot, who had never flown with the aid of a radio direction finder, was not exactly "solid" on the efficiency of this proposition. He had tried to learn by reading, but the airplane had to be kept hovering just over the tree tops. Not a landmark was visible. This, together with a variable drift wind, soon made it apparent that Lyon could not be helped without some other aid. The airplane was the Radio DH, P-229, and as soon as the equal radio signal direction finding system was taken into consideration the airplane was on the correct course and Columbus was reached without difficulty. There was no question as to why it was used, as the result proved extremely successful through as persistent bad weather and as stubborn drift winds. The compass was, of course, forgotten, as it was found to be reading incorrectly.

Captain Murphy made an interesting experiment on the return trip which leads to the idea that two airplanes are traveling the same route, one instance, flying from Dayton to Columbus in the other from Columbus to Dayton, they could each keep slightly to the right of the course, thus avoiding collision and still be led to their destinations with great accuracy.

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

### FARM PROPERTY

LINCOLN, N. J.

72-acre mountain farm for cattle raising, 75 acres of land, 2000 feet above sea level. Inquire FELTON FARMS, Lincoln, N. J.

**HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED**

Two or three room unfurnished apartment wanted by young business woman; particular, 27 Madison Ave., New York City.

**WANTED**—Three room apartment in Boston, Mass. suburb; not over \$50. Waltham 7-706.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

CHICAGO—5 rooms, 3rd floor apt., all outside rooms; steam, electric light; \$75. 4242 Dover Street.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—1674 Beacon St., 1st floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, garage. Telephone Regent 8004-M.

**DETROIT**—Modern upper flat 5 rooms, bath and sun parlor; French doors, fireplace, 307 Madison Ave., Hickory 3061.

**WANTED**—Three room apartment in a Boston, Mass. suburb; not over \$50. Waltham 7-706.

**OFFICES TO LET**

CLEVELAND—O. T. Frank's office part-time, evenings. Box 1658, Madison Trust Bldg.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BUFFALO, N. Y. The Avon, 242 Elmwood Ave.—Large front room with or without board; also single room.

CHICAGO—608-918 Winder Avenue, MONTZUMA LODGE.

A homely hotel, delightful environment for ladies, six years' experience with one of the best hotel managers in the city, all lines of cooking and food costs, desires position in high class hotel. Write, Mrs. G. L. Weller, 1428 W. Division St., Chicago 10.

**NAVAL OFFICER**—Experienced, navigation, engineering and inventions; good executive, seeks business connection. Box D-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

MANAGER OF CIVILIAN DEPARTMENT

MANAGER OF

## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

MICHIGAN	MICHIGAN	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	OHIO	OHIO	OHIO	PENNSYLVANIA
<b>Kalamazoo</b> (Continued)	<b>Lansing</b> (Continued)	<b>Buffalo</b> (Continued)	<b>Rochester</b> (Continued)	<b>Cleveland</b> (Continued)	<b>Columbus</b> (Continued)	<b>Salem</b> (Continued)	<b>Dormont</b>
<b>KALAMAZOO CITY SAVINGS BANK</b> THREE DEPARTMENTS SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL— SAFE DEPOSIT	J. W. KNAPP CO. Big Savings Sale Ends Saturday, Aug. 23	<b>Wolz-Over</b> SHOES For Men and Women 504-06 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.	<b>TEALL'S TEA ROOM</b> A GOOD PLACE TO EAT SINCE 1868 263 EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.	V. L. FOYER Permanent Wave Specialist <b>Poyner BEAUTY SHOPPE</b> All work done by Expert operators.	<b>Silver Flash Gasoline</b> High Test Gasoline Unblended Filling Stations Conveniently Located Throughout the City	<b>BLOOMBERG'S NEW FALL</b> READY-TO-WEAR FROCKS AND BOYS We carry a regular stock of special sizes. We fit you in size; you choose cloth to be made in that size. Special sizes in Underwear. Hosiery, Sweaters, light suits, cool underwear, bathing suits, collar attached shirts, straw hats	<b>DORMONT AND MT. LEBANON HOMES</b> INSURANCE CHAS. E. BAKER 3278 W. Liberty Ave. Lehigh 2660
<b>THE ORIOLE ROOM</b> 118 So. Burdick Street Delicious Malted Milk, Mountain Drinks Afternoon Tea \$1.50	<b>Muskegon</b>	<b>ALEMITE GREASING</b> BALLOON TIRES REPAIRED	<b>DIXON &amp; ADAMS</b> FACTORY EXPERTS TIRES—TUBES—ACCESSORIES GREASE—OILS—GASOLINE	<b>FROST &amp; POTTER</b> Furniture Protection	<b>E. M. KNIPPENBERG</b> HAIR SHOPPE Marcel Waving	<b>HARRIS GARAGE</b> Sales and Service A fleet of modern cars Roosevelt Ave. at Pennsylvania Railroad	<b>Erie</b>
<b>G. R. KINNEY CO., INC.</b> Shoes, Rubbers and Hosiery NOTHING HIGH PRICED 311-312 N. Burdick St.	<b>THE ALLEN-WEBSTER CO.</b> "Muskegon's Smartest Store for Women"	<b>COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, MILLINERY, HOSIERY AND ACCESSORIES.</b>	<b>Port Huron</b>	<b>FAIR VIEW MANOR</b> On the Million Auto Highway, 8 miles east of Muskegon. Bath and swimming facilities; special chicken and steaks dinner \$1.50. Phone 912 F. S. Medina. MRS. H. L. HILL, P. O.	<b>THE UNION</b> HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES FOR MEN "Satisfaction or money back."	<b>SANITARY</b> Dry Cleaning	<b>IN ERIE</b>
<b>MORTON DRY CLEANERS</b> One-day odorless dry cleaning 120 S. Burdick Street Phone 346	<b>O. J. Pringle</b> Phone 186 HOME OF BETTER DRY CLEANING Susanne Full-Fashioned Pure Silk Hosiery All Shaded \$1.95	<b>Chevrolet and Packard</b> SALES AND SERVICE GARAGE AND SERVICE TOURISTS WELCOMED	<b>Buffalo—Williamsville</b>	<b>The Kain-Petersen-Heine Co.</b> Heating and Ventilating Contractors SHEET METAL WORK 1304-1308 East 34th Street Bell Prospect 3480	<b>MICROPHONE MIRRORS</b> Exclusively Here in Columbus	<b>M. Bruckner MacDonald</b> CORSETS, SILK HOSIERY SILK UNDERWEAR 235 Columbus Ave.	<b>PENNYSVANIA</b>
<b>GOODYEAR SYSTEM</b> THE RITE-WAY SHOE REPAIRERS	<b>COCHRANE DRY GOODS CO.</b> The New Daylight Bill Store Made-to-Order Draperies PO BOX 1000, PORT HURON, MI	<b>MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS</b> of the better qualities. WAGENSTEIN'S 904 Military Street	<b>Meyer-Burgess Motor Corporation</b> W. G. BURGESS, President Phone Williamsburg 78 NEVER CLOSED	<b>OHIO</b>	<b>DERRYVALE GENUINE IRISH LINENS</b>	<b>BLUE BIRD</b>	<b>Dormont</b>
<b>120 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Michigan</b>	<b>I CAN PLEASE YOU IN TAILORING</b> TRY ME MILNE THE TAILOR Phone 112 1021 Military Street	<b>Kenmore</b>	<b>THE HERBRICH HALL HARTER CO.</b> 10-12 E. EXCHANGE STREET INSURANCE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE LOANS	<b>FAIRVIEW MANOR</b> On the Million Auto Highway, 8 miles east of Medina. Bath and swimming facilities; special chicken and steaks dinner \$1.50. Phone 912 F. S. Medina. MRS. H. L. HILL, P. O.	<b>PITTS SHOE CO.</b> 162 N. HIGH STREET Four Floors of Complete Shoe Service	<b>CAFETERIA</b> (Self service) 119 W. 7th St. Moderate Prices	<b>DORMONT AND MT. LEBANON HOMES</b> INSURANCE CHAS. E. BAKER 3278 W. Liberty Ave. Lehigh 2660
<b>Lansing</b>	<b>WHITE LUNCH</b> A first class place to eat. Open day and night. 108 Huron Ave.	<b>Rochester</b>	<b>AKRON</b>	<b>HALF-ACRE LOTS</b> 80x120—90x120—OLMSTED FALLS 5 min. from city. 100 ft. frontage on square; excellent garden soil; splendid water; terms.	<b>LAZARUS TEA ROOM</b> Luncheon, 11 to 2. Afternoon Tea, 2 to 5. COLUMBUS, OHIO	<b>CAFE</b> (Table service) 815 State St. Excellent Food	<b>Erie</b>
<b>"It Pays to Trade at Mills"</b>	<b>MILLS DRY GOODS CO.</b> First Annual August FUR SALE \$79.50 to \$350.00	<b>Co-operative Fire Insurance Agency</b> E. S. BOHACHEK, Manager Cadillac Building, 171 Court Street	<b>Bellevue</b>	<b>HARWILL LAND CO.</b> Main 4432	<b>Lazarus</b>	<b>For Picnics and Motor Trips</b>	<b>IN ERIE</b>
<b>Oldsmobile</b> 1925 Light Six at \$875 Sales Dept., Cor. Capital and Washington Service Dept., Kalamazoo and River Sts. OLDS MOTOR WORKS LANSING BRANCH	<b>DRUGS</b> Established 50 yrs. FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERYES WALL PAPER, CHINA	<b>Saginaw</b>	<b>Rochester</b>	<b>ARTHUR J. FENN JEWELER</b> 217 SCHOFIELD BLDG EAST 9th at EUCLID	<b>ICE AND COAL</b> We solicit your patronage.	<b>CAFE</b> (Table service) 815 State St. Excellent Food	<b>PENNYSVANIA</b>
<b>Capital National Bank</b> Lansing's Bank of Friendly Service	<b>SMART FALL SHOES</b> A good showing of the smartest footwear models for women of fashion. The high quality and reasonable prices will appeal to you.	<b>FOR SCHOOL DAYS</b> Parents whose children are of school age will find our Girls' and Boys' departments, on Second Floor, well prepared to care for their clothing requirements—and it will soon be school time.	<b>THE HERBRICH HALL HARTER CO.</b> 10-12 E. EXCHANGE STREET INSURANCE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE LOANS	<b>Maple Luncheon</b> CAFETERIA 2065 E. 4th—Frederick Building	<b>THE SPRINGFIELD COAL &amp; ICE CO.</b>	<b>For Picnics and Motor Trips</b>	<b>Dormont</b>
<b>Woodworth</b> ESTABLISHED 1860 100 W. WASHINGTON AVE.	<b>FRUEHLIN'S</b> "House of Flowers" Phone Riv. 54 514 Genesee Ave.	<b>OXFORD SHOP, BREWER ARCADE</b> Art Needle Work, Stamping, Gifts, Infants' and Children's Wear a Specialty	<b>THE KLEIN</b> Heffelman Zollar Co.	<b>LILLIAN PADDOCK</b> Teaching the PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF PIANO LESSONS 14413 Detroit Ave. Lkwd. 8627	<b>L. W. HUNT INSURANCE</b> In All Its Branches 211 James Blvd. Phones: M. 3940, Auto. 8709	<b>For Picnics and Motor Trips</b>	<b>DORMONT AND MT. LEBANON HOMES</b> INSURANCE CHAS. E. BAKER 3278 W. Liberty Ave. Lehigh 2660
<b>WEST SIDE FUEL CO.</b> "Quality Coal" 1000 So. Pine Street Bell 1866 Citz. 3266	<b>GEORGE BISHOP</b> FRENCH DRY CLEANERS, DYERS AND TAILORS 114-116 Washita, West Since 1881	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>THE CANON BANK AND TRUST COMPANY</b> Canton, Ohio COMMERCIAL SAVINGS AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS	<b>HALF-ACRE LOTS</b> 80x120—90x120—OLMSTED FALLS 5 min. from city. 100 ft. frontage on square; excellent garden soil; splendid water; terms.	<b>LILLES LAUNDRY</b> CANTON, OHIO AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY Main 2327	<b>Stein's</b> SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES 213-215 Summit St., Toledo, O.	<b>Erie</b>
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<b>WALK-OVER SHOES</b> For Men and Women BURTON'S Walk-Over Boot Shop	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>ET us do your painting, tinsmithing and plumbing. All work guaranteed.</b>	<b>THE STEINER COAL COMPANY</b> CANTON, OHIO COAL AND BUILDING MATERIAL Phone—McKinley 3490	<b>HALF-ACRE LOTS</b> 80x120—90x120—OLMSTED FALLS 5 min. from city. 100 ft. frontage on square; excellent garden soil; splendid water; terms.	<b>ICE and COAL</b> NEEDS BOTH ECONOMICALLY AND WELL.	<b>Stein's</b> SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES 213-215 Summit St., Toledo, O.	<b>PENNYSVANIA</b>
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<b>Norton Hardware Co.</b> Paints—Varnishes 212 So. Washington Ave.	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>JENSEN'S BAKERY</b> 10008 Madison Ave. Hem. 5155	<b>HALF-ACRE LOTS</b> 80x120—90x120—OLMSTED FALLS 5 min. from city. 100 ft. frontage on square; excellent garden soil; splendid water; terms.	<b>ICE and COAL</b> NEEDS BOTH ECONOMICALLY AND WELL.	<b>Stein's</b> SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES 213-215 Summit St., Toledo, O.	<b>Erie</b>
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<b>HUNTER'S</b> Quality Groceries 333 North Washington Ave.	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>THE STEINER COAL COMPANY</b> CANTON, OHIO COAL AND BUILDING MATERIAL Phone—McKinley 3490	<b>HALF-ACRE LOTS</b> 80x120—90x120—OLMSTED FALLS 5 min. from city. 100 ft. frontage on square; excellent garden soil; splendid water; terms.	<b>THE OHIO CITIES ICE &amp; FUEL CO.</b> (Formerly the Miami Ice & Fuel Co.) Telephone GARFIELD 60	<b>Stein's</b> SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES 213-215 Summit St., Toledo, O.	<b>Erie</b>
<b>LEWIS BROTHERS, INC.</b> Men's, Boys' and Juvenile FURNISHINGS AND CLOTHING 115 So. Washington Ave.	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>THE STEINER COAL COMPANY</b> CANTON, OHIO COAL AND BUILDING MATERIAL Phone—McKinley 3490	<b>HALF-ACRE LOTS</b> 80x120—90x120—OLMSTED FALLS 5 min. from city. 100 ft. frontage on square; excellent garden soil; splendid water; terms.	<b>THE OHIO CITIES ICE &amp; FUEL CO.</b> (Formerly the Miami Ice & Fuel Co.) Telephone GARFIELD 60	<b>Stein's</b> SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES 213-215 Summit St., Toledo, O.	<b>DORMONT AND MT. LEBANON HOMES</b> INSURANCE CHAS. E. BAKER 3278 W. Liberty Ave. Lehigh 2660
<b>THE RITE-WAY</b> SHOE REPAIRERS	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>THE STEINER COAL COMPANY</b> CANTON, OHIO COAL AND BUILDING MATERIAL Phone—McKinley 3490	<b>HALF-ACRE LOTS</b> 80x120—90x120—OLMSTED FALLS 5 min. from city. 100 ft. frontage on square; excellent garden soil; splendid water; terms.	<b>THE OHIO CITIES ICE &amp; FUEL CO.</b> (Formerly the Miami Ice & Fuel Co.) Telephone GARFIELD 60	<b>Stein's</b> SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES 213-215 Summit St., Toledo, O.	<b>Erie</b>
<b>THE RITE-WAY</b> SHOE REPAIRERS	<b>WEST SIDE</b>	<b>WEST SIDE</b>					

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

Few people realize the great change which is gradually coming over Africa and its problems. Students of international and race questions are familiar with the crisis which exists in Asia. They are not so familiar with the crisis which is gradually approaching in Africa also.

### The Problem of Africa

Africa for long has been known as the Dark Continent. That has not only been because of its dark-skinned inhabitants, but because until a comparatively few years ago its interior was unknown and unexplored. When Europeans such as Mungo Park, Baker, and Livingstone did at last penetrate its secret, they were horrified.

The inhabitants were naturally prone to superstition, cruelty and warfare, as all primitive peoples are. But whatever the evil customs indigenous to Africa, they had been multiplied a thousandfold by the slave trade. In order to feed the insatiable appetite of the West for cheap labor to develop the plantations in the West Indies and America, slaving vessels used to hover off the coast of Africa until tribal chiefs or Arab slave dealers had collected batches of captives for sale. The effect of this hideous traffic on the interior may be imagined. Every tribe's hand was against every other tribe. Villages were perpetually being depopulated or destroyed in the fierce search for slaves. It is estimated that eighty years ago slave raiding cost Africa 2,000,000 lives a year.

Fortunately, as the horrors began to be known, the conscience of civilized humanity rebelled. In 1806 the nations agreed to declare the slave trade illegal, but the declaration was largely ineffectual until slavery itself was abolished. This took place in the British Empire in 1833 and in the United States in 1863. Even the abolition of slavery by the great powers did not, however, end the slave traffic in Africa. It still flourished in the more inaccessible parts and did not disappear until the overthrow of the Khalifa in the Sudan by Colonel Kitchener in 1897, and until the Belgian Government put an end to the "red rubber" scandals of King Leopold early in this century.

The ending of one problem, however, only heralded the opening of another. The civilized world still needed the products of Africa, and the African still was anxious to earn money with which to buy the manufactures of the West. Moreover, the African native was obviously unable to maintain himself in the face of modern capitalism. He needed some helping hand. But the nations of Europe had not yet conceived the idea of collective action for such purposes, and they would not, in their rivalry and fears, permit Africa to fall under the control of any one civilized power. Hence the scramble for Africa, which did not end until the whole continent, except Abyssinia, was brought under the control of one or other of the European powers.

Unfortunately all these powers were not animated by any strong sense of trusteeship for the peoples over whom they had established themselves as guardians. Some terrible scandals occurred, and today there are the greatest differences in the standards of government which are applied. In some territories, as in Nigeria, the education, protection and training of the native are a primary consideration. In others, such as some of the Portuguese colonies, the exploitation and even the demoralization of the native for the profit of European absences is rampant. In others again, such as Kenya, there is a collision of interest between the African natives, European colonists and Asiatic immigrants. The problems of securing uniformity of treatment for the 130,000,000 backward children of Africa, and of protecting them from exploitation, is one of the most urgent which confronts the League of Nations.

But behind all these more immediate problems looms yet another. The African problem is becoming inseparably connected with the larger problem of the color line all over the world. In 1919 a Pan-African congress was held in Paris to formulate policy for the relations between the white and the Negro races.

The educated African is no longer willing to accept the status of the drawer of water and the hewer of wood for the white man. Just as Orientals are demanding Asia for the Asians, and equality of international status, so are the Africans beginning to raise the cry of Africa for the Africans. And throughout the controversy runs a double policy on both sides. One school of Negro thought stands for attaining its end by co-operation between the white man and the black; the other stands for seizing its rights by violence. Similarly one school of white thought stands for co-operation between white and black on the basis of justice and fair play; the other stands for maintaining at any cost the ascendancy of the white race. There is no question which of these views is right, and much of the future of the world will depend upon the right being made to prevail.

Perhaps in few industries in the United States has there been a greater peaceful revolution of methods and processes than in agriculture. What now are regarded as crude and somewhat slow methods prevailed even up until the later years of the last century. It is within the recollection of many of the older

residents of New England and New York State when grain reapers and mowers for cutting grass were invented and perfected. Then came the horse-power threshers, earlier in the form of treadwheel powers, and then the machines operated by the now almost obsolete sweep contrivances propelled by ten or more horses traveling, in pairs, around an endless and tireless circle from daybreak until dark. But still more recently, came the harvesters, as they

were called, upon which two men stood to bind the sheaves of ripened grain as fast as it was cut. Ten acres a day was accounted a fair stint. Then came the self-binding, the earlier ones using wire and the later ones, as at present, using twine. The development of these machines was encouraged and hastened by the sudden expansion of the wheat-growing industry into the Red River Valley in Minnesota and the Dakotas, about the year of the centennial celebration in Philadelphia. The same influence caused the enlargement of threshing machines and their adaptation to steam power, supplied by great traction engines capable of propelling themselves and the threshing devices from field to field or from farm to farm.

These are the spectacular or outstanding developments in the grain-raising industry, as distinguished from corn, as it is distinctively known in the United States. But in all branches of agriculture there has been as steady and probably as important a development. Antiquated processes have, for the most part, been abandoned and newer ones adopted. One result has been to greatly reduce the number of farm hands required to plant and harvest the crops. One man, with a team or tractor, will do today what required the combined effort of half a dozen men to accomplish forty years ago. But there are still places on the farms for many seeking employment. Greater skill and initiative are required now than formerly, and much of the drudgery and hardship once endured have been done away with. Two score of years ago farm hands who received \$26 a month and board were the exception. Many worked for far less, except in harvest and threshing time, when higher wages for a day's work were paid.

There has been an emancipation for the farm hand from many of those things which made his task unpleasant and almost unendurable. Today, if one formerly thus employed chances to ride along the highways skirting thrifty farms in the middle western sections of the United States, he may perhaps see many devices in common use which were undreamed of in his youth. Perhaps as he looks back upon what now seem to him as the accomplishments of an earlier day he will flatter himself that then no hay-loading devices or "sulky" corn cultivators were necessary. But they are a necessary part of the equipment of every large farm today. The wages of farm hands have risen along with the cost of labor in other industries. Methods new to the former "hired man" are employed, in the fields, in the dairies, and in all the departments of agriculture. The past master, if he would seek to resume his former occupation, must needs take a post-graduate course in the arts once so familiar to him.

Two recent incidents are of a nature to give encouragement to all who are pushing the movement for the preservation and conservation of American forests and their products. They ought to spur everyone engaged in the work to continued and increasing efforts, for they show that the campaign

Two Signs of Forestry Advance

is not only spreading out in a new and important direction, but also that the educational energy already expended is bearing fruit in a quarter where immense returns may be gained.

The new direction in which the missionary effort has appeared was shown by a "Farmers' Day," said to be the first of its kind in the United States, which was held at the Lakes States Forest Station at Cloquet, Minn. The object of the "day" was to enlist the interest of farmers in the planting and care of young trees and the elimination of the fire hazard. The cash value of trees to the farmer was demonstrated, the money returns sure to come in time from different kinds of timber crops were shown, and the ready markets for any and all sizes of most sorts of trees were described and explained. It was hoped to lead farmers to make forestry a major agricultural activity, instead of its being practically neglected in the past.

The supervisor of the Cloquet station, Dr. Raphaelson, of St. Paul, received so many inquiries from other parts of the country in regard to the proposed "day" that he felt assured the plan would be quite widely adopted if the first experiment proved to be a success. That it would give evidences of arousing the interest of farmers in forestry can hardly be doubted, the value to individual farmers of the preservation, care and increase in trees and the bearing of forestry on the prosperity of the whole country being so obvious. As a practical incitement to quicken the interest of farmers in the subject, the Cloquet station offered to furnish them supplies of young trees free of charge and, where possible, to furnish transportation and to have experienced forestry men supervise planting. It would be difficult to estimate the ultimate value of this work among farmers to the individual tillers of the soil and to the whole population of the country.

The second evidence of advance in the forestry campaign came from a most important source, the lumbermen. It was contained in a statement issued by the research bureau of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which was inspired by a report on pulpwood made by the United States Forest Service. This report gave startling figures on the drain of paper-making on American forests. These statistics led the lumbermen's experts to suggest a remarkably important way in which this costly drain might be overcome to a large extent, if not entirely eliminated from the Nation's problems. The hint was given thus:

A special interest to lumbermen and of general national concern is the statement that, if the lumber and pulp industries were integrated, it would be possible to utilize about 15,000,000 cords of sawmill waste, the total of which is 20,000,000 cords in species suitable for pulp. This saving alone would meet the entire estimated annual pulpwood requirement of the country in 1950, which is put at 15,000,000 cords. At present American forests are supplying only 10 per cent of the 9,148,000 cords of wood required in the production of pulp and paper. It is noted that in Sweden the pulp mills are all adjuncts of the lumber industry, no timber being cut primarily for pulpwood. The Swedish pulp and paper industry is one of the most important in the world.

Here is an opportunity where great financial

interests may "integrate" with each other in a way that will not only increase their own profits enormously, but do a vast work for the general good of the people of the Nation. Imagine the worth to all concerned if the tremendous drain of paper-making were removed from the growing trees of the United States and the entire supply of pulpwood were obtained from the waste of lumber operations and manufacturing. It would be one of the finest examples of "integration" and co-operation ever devised and would be a form of "merger" that would earn universal gratitude.

Signor Marconi, speaking the other day in Rome, promised that before long speech will be heard by radio from a given station all over the world at once, a promise that may well thrill the 3,000,000 American homes already equipped with radio apparatus, and add impetus to the onward rush of an industry

that is reported to have grown from sales amounting to a trivial \$2,000,000 in 1920, to \$120,000,000 in 1923, and by estimate to \$350,000,000 in 1924. Assuming 24,000,000 as the approximate number of homes in the United States, a statistician writing in Radio News says that nearly 13,000,000 of them have automobiles, 9,000,000 have phonographs, and 3,000,000 have radio sets, which, except for the financial convenience known, often fictitiously, as "easy payments," would be a fine indication of national prosperity. Evidently a home without either of these possessions is hardly to be considered a home at all: it is merely such a place as human beings ate and slept in in the nineteenth century. Some old-fashioned folks are still without automobiles; more have not yet bought their phonographs; and even more, it appears, regard with an impersonal interest the epoch-making invention that talks across the sea and brings refined vaudeville into the parlor.

For such observers, as well as those who live in the 3,000,000 up-to-date homes, Signor Marconi's promise enlarges the field of imagination. It was recently suggested in print, for example, that the radio might bring to the city dweller the sweet and restful sounds of country life, the bird singing in the tree, or perchance the hen cackling triumph over a new and well-laid egg. Those who live in the country, it was pointed out, get much by radio from the city. They hear orchestras and soloists, speeches, monologues, and many other audible gifts. So why, in return, "should not something of the audible gifts of the country be carried into the city for the benefit of those who have to spend their days and nights in its birdless, treeless, flowerless streets?" The lark might have its blithe song thousands of times multiplied; might, for that matter, if one may add to the original suggestion, replace the alarm clock whose harsher note now calls so many city dwellers from their sleep. Marconi's latest pronouncement is in fact anticipated: "Besides the voices of birds, we might have the lowing of cattle, the bleating of sheep, the whistling of the plowboy, the piping of the shepherd on some far Greek hillside (for some day it will be audible around the world), or the crooning of Indian mother in a hut out in the Rockies." Sometimes, to be sure, the tired city dweller might hesitate while deciding whether he would prefer to hear the piping of a Greek shepherd or the crooning of an Indian mother. The idea, so pleasing at first thought, presents difficulties. These sounds, after all, are part of an environment. Aside from the difficulty of getting the Indian mother to croon in proper juxtaposition to the apparatus, her croon would lose its charm without its normal surroundings. Except for the radio program, hardly anybody would know what the noise was.

So the old-fashioned folk are not altogether unjustified if they wait a bit before installing the radio. But one wonders, incidentally, why this bringing of the country sounds to the city dweller hasn't been attempted by phonograph. The supervisor of the Cloquet station, Dr. Raphaelson, of St. Paul, received so many inquiries from other parts of the country in regard to the proposed "day" that he felt assured the plan would be quite widely adopted if the first experiment proved to be a success. That it would give evidences of arousing the interest of farmers in forestry can hardly be doubted, the value to individual farmers of the preservation, care and increase in trees and the bearing of forestry on the prosperity of the whole country being so obvious. As a practical incitement to quicken the interest of farmers in the subject, the Cloquet station offered to furnish them supplies of young trees free of charge and, where possible, to furnish transportation and to have experienced forestry men supervise planting. It would be difficult to estimate the ultimate value of this work among farmers to the individual tillers of the soil and to the whole population of the country.

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American secondary school educators have laid so much emphasis of late upon the measurement, by any number of methods and at varying intervals, of student progress, that the corresponding benefit to be gained from the intermittent examination of the improvement which the teachers are themselves making in their work may have been neglected. While the standard of instruction in the schools of the United States is in the main far above reproach, the full advantage derivable from achievement tests of the teaching staffs has possibly not been realized. In this connection it is interesting to observe that the Department of Education of New South Wales has just introduced a system of examination for school instructors whereby their teaching efficiency will be carefully reviewed twice yearly for the double purpose of making suitable suggestions and of insuring a constant high standard of teaching.

## History in the Making

By C. F. G. MASTERMAN

### III

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Agreement of London has been concluded. There is general relief that the conference did not break up but at least concluded something. A cynical comment states that as everybody is dissatisfied it must make for peace. In both Germany and France militant parties attack it, but they will not refuse to ratify it, as it cannot be especially harmful to both. Extreme Labor organizations repudiate the Dawes report. The London Trades Council denounces it as a crime against the working classes. The Manchester Guardian, the most important peace-loving Liberal paper, deplores the lack of courage and more candid recognition of facts and criticizes Ramsay MacDonald as too weak and giving away to the French where vital principles are at stake.

My personal opinion is that it was the best that could be made under the circumstances, although hampered by the desire of Labor leaders to present the appearance of a settlement for political reasons. If the bankers raise a German loan of £40,000,000 it will be another step in advance, but the Ruhr occupation remains for one year longer nevertheless. The British should have insisted on immediate evacuation by the French. During a year anything may happen to give an excuse for continuance. French industrialists are pressing for special economic advantages from Germany as the price of evacuation, which may be harmful to other nations. But Germany is so weak and helpless before French militarism that to day anything seems better than the present conditions. There is general welcome that America is again interesting herself.

If Paris and Berlin ratify the agreement, there will be an attempt to put the Dawes plan into operation.

That it can really be put into operation no skilled

economist or financier seriously believes. But it forms a kind of bandage to cover deep wounds, and there are hopes that when the time comes for the bandage to be removed the wounds will be found practically healed.

Germany gets a loan—if British and American bankers provide it—and a partial moratorium and evacuation of the French army from the Ruhr in twelve months' time before she sets herself, some years hence, to the quite

impossible task of expanding her foreign trade as to provide £100,000,000 in profits every year to commence to pay off reparations to France, England and Belgium.

If she could ever do this, she would, of course, become the most ruinous competitor and destroyer of trade of these unfortunate nations. Only she knows that the harder she works the more she will have to pay, in addition to these millions she is to have more sucked out of her in proportion to the index figure of her prosperity. She remains, therefore, indefinitely a slave nation.

On the other hand, she is restored to the comity of Europe, her government representatives have been admitted on equal terms and have been permitted to attempt to bargain with the victorious Allies. And in four or five years something may turn up which may alter the situation in her favor and enable her to escape from her economic servitude.

In any case this is the first of the conferences and pacts inspired by the new spirit of appeasement. As such it will count in world history. The chief cause of this is the change in the Government of France and the replacement of Raymond Poincaré's nationalism by Edouard Herriot's genial and infectious, if vague, international good will. If that represents a permanent change in the French attitude the future peace of Europe is assured. But M. Herriot's supporters only polled a minority of electors. He has to face a desperate financial situation, and the eternal and seemingly unsolved problem of "security" still remains to keep good Frenchmen awake at nights in fear of the future for "La Patrie" and their children.

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